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29 October 1985

# China Report

AGRICULTURE



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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29 October 1985

## CHINA REPORT

### AGRICULTURE

### CONTENTS

#### NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRC's Air Force Aids in Aerial Seed Spraying (XINHUA, 5 Oct 85).....	1
PRC Official on 'Tough' New Measures To Protect Forests (Liu Dizhong; CHINA DAILY, 13 Aug 85).....	3
Shelter Forest Project Makes Progress (XINHUA, 26 Sep 85).....	5
'Encouraging Results' in Aforestation Campaign (XINHUA, 12 Oct 85).....	7
PRC Increasing Frozen Vegetable Production (XINHUA, 21 Sep 85).....	9
Scientific Management Reforms Increase Revenue (XINHUA, 26 Sep 85).....	10
Changes in Peasant Food Consumption Patterns Discussed (Jiang Hong; ZHONGGUO CUNZHEN BAIYE XINXI BAO, 14 Jul 85)..	12
One Million Household Farms Formed So Far (XINHUA, 22 Sep 85).....	14
Reminder To Guard Against Creating Erosion (RENMIN RIBAO, 28 Aug 85).....	15
Construction Considered Erosion Culprit	15
Causing Erosion Considered Crime	16
Increases in Feed Production and Marketing Reported (ZHONGGUO CUNZHEN BAIYE XINXI BAO, 14 Jul 85).....	17

He Kang Addresses Meeting Marking World Food Day (XINHUA, 16 Oct 85).....	18
Success in Improving Rural Drinking Water (XINHUA, 12 Oct 85).....	20
Co-ops Playing Greater Role in Rural Economy (XINHUA, 16 Oct 85).....	21
Nanjing Hosts International Symposium on Crops (XINHUA, 10 Oct 85).....	23
Grassland Law Changes Herders' Way of Life (XINHUA, 11 Oct 85).....	24
Briefs	
Animal Cell Bank Opens	26
WFP Aid for Programs	26
Corn Exports	26
Relaxation of State Control Aids Pig Industry	27
TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS	
Grain Production Down in Flood-Hit Northeast (Nic Lisheng; CHINA DAILY, 27 Sep 85).....	28
ANHUI	
World Bank Helps Anhui Build Irrigation System (ANHUI RIBAO, 28 Jul 85).....	30
Anhui Governor on Importance of Grain Production (Anhui Provincial Service, 4 Oct 85).....	32
BEIJING	
Peasant Income Increases in Suburban Rural Areas (BEIJING RIBAO, 20 Sep 85).....	33
Water Pollution Regulation Issued in Beijing (XINHUA, 29 Sep 85).....	35
FUJIAN	
Province's Agricultural Potential Explored (Huang Ting; FUJIAN NONGYE KEJI, No 4, 10 Aug 85).....	36
GUANGDONG	
Four Distinguishing Features Appear in Guangdong Rural Economy (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 8 Oct 85).....	42



Briefs		
	Sugar Output	44
	Bumper Harvest	44
GUANGXI		
Briefs		
	Guangxi Farm Profit	45
	Guangxi Fishery Output Up	45
GUIZHOU		
	Grain Production Down Due to Natural Disasters (Guizhou Provincial Service, 27 Sep 85).....	46
HEBEI		
	Agriculture Director Speaks on Wheat Production (Hebei Provincial Service, 7 Sep 85).....	48
	Conference Outlines Aquatic Products Development (HEBEI RIBAO, 8 Aug 85).....	50
	Conference Proposals, by Jang Jinji	50
	Aquatic Products Industry Promoted	52
	Official Speaks on Grain Management (HEBEI RIBAO, 16 Sep 85).....	54
	Hebei Reports on Peasants' Income, Consumption Level (Hebei Provincial Service, 1 Oct 85).....	55
Briefs		
	Grain Production	56
	Hebei Cotton Output	56
HEILONGJIANG		
	Heilongjiang Progress in Forest Industry (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 1 Oct 85).....	57
	Grain Processing Industries Improved (Liu Tingyi; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 2 Aug 85).....	58
	Heilongjiang Improves Grain Purchase Measures (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 8 Oct 85).....	60
Briefs		
	Heilongjiang Grain Production	61
	Heilongjiang Dairy Products	61
	Heilongjiang Delegation to Romania	61

## HENAN

### Briefs

Henan Fishery	62
Henan Animal Husbandry	62

## HUBEI

### Briefs

Hubei Forestry Production	63
Hubei Farm Production	63

## HUNAN

Measures Urged To Protect Ramie Production (Li Zongdao; HUNAN JINGJI XINXIBAO, 13 Jul 85).....	64
Circular on Illegal Occupation of Arable Land (Hunan Provincial Service, 19 Sep 85).....	66
New Planting Method Boosts Orange Output (XINHUA, 21 Sep 85).....	67

## JIANGSU

Fertilizer Sales Hit New Record Highs (NONGMIN RIBAO, 20 Jul 85).....	68
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## JILIN

### Briefs

Changbai Mountains Area Development	69
-------------------------------------	----

## LIACNING

### Briefs

Liaoning Hog Raising	70
Peasants' Income Increases	70

## NEI MONGGOL

Nei Monggol Circular on Combating Pastoral Saboteurs (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 7 Oct 85).....	71
Nei Monggol Takes Measures for Autumn Vegetable Supply (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 14 Oct 85).....	72
Telephone Conference on Procuring Grain, Oil (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 22 Sep 85).....	73
Nei Monggol Popularizes Agricultural Techniques (XINHUA, 4 Oct 85).....	75

Nei Monggol Achievements in Rural Reform Reported (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 2 Oct 85).....	76
Nei Monggol Improvements in Peasants' Livelihood (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 1 Oct 85).....	77
SHAANXI	
Shaanxi Calls for Resolute Action To Prevent Soil Erosion (Shaanxi Provincial Service, 8 Oct 85).....	79
Briefs	
Shaanxi Develops Animal Husbandry	80
Shaanxi Develops Industrial Crops	80
SHANDONG	
Rural Economic Achievements During 6th 5-Year Plan (Shandong Provincial Service, 2 Oct 85).....	81
Briefs	
Shandong Fresh Water Fishery	82
Shandong Cotton Exports	82
SHANXI	
Grain Bureau Comrade Interviewed on Summer Harvest (Cao Weifeng, et al.; SHANXI NONGMIN, 12 Jul 85).....	83
Readjusting Makeup of Rural Production (SHANXI NONGMIN, 30 Jul 85).....	86
Briefs	
Shanxi Tea Market Analyzed	87
XINJIANG	
Briefs	
Xinjiang Fish-Breeding Center	88
Xinjiang Agricultural Mechanization	88
ZHEJIANG	
Tea Output in Zhejiang Continues To Decrease (NONGMIN RIBAO, 20 Jul 85).....	89
Briefs	
Filature Silk Exports	90

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRC'S AIR FORCE AIDS IN AERIAL SEED SPRAYING

OW050810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 5 Oct 85

/Text/ Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--China has proved that desert areas can be covered with green by spraying seeds from the air.

Four years of air seeding of drought-resistant shrubs has created a 10,000-hectare oasis in the eastern part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region's Tengger desert, where the annual precipitation averages less than 200 mm.

Foreign desert control specialists had thought the technique would not work in areas with a precipitation of less than 250 mm a year.

In an interview with XINHUA, Li Yutang, head of the national air-seeding group said that after visiting the Tengger oasis a year ago, foreign experts hailed the success as "a great breakthrough" and "a new method of controlling the desert on a large scale."

The group operates under the joint leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the Civil Aviation Administration of China and the PLA Airforce.

Desert control methods used abroad include spreading asphalt on sand dunes or diverting water for irrigation, which are often too costly for poor countries.

Air seeding has also been successfully conducted in the Gobi desert in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and on plateaux 3,500 meters above sea level in Qinghai and Yunnan provinces.

In all, grass has been sown from the air over 530,000 hectares since China first experimented with the technique in 1979, Li Yutang said.

Li said: "Grass seeded this way has survived on 400,000 hectares in 120 counties across the country."

The survival rate is up to 80 percent in Northern China, and more than 90 percent in the more humid South.

He continued: "Air seeding is part of the nation's effort to enlarge the area of grassland and counter soil erosion."

Air force units have been helping with the campaign on the orders of senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping.

Li said the government and herders are working together on the air-seeding campaign.

Central and local authorities pay the 380 yuan-per-hour cost of a light plane, while local peasants and herders level ground, apply fertilizer and put up fences to keep animals out, at their own expense.

China has 400 million hectares of grasslands—roughly 42 percent of its land mass.

Much of this is good grazing land, and communist party General Secretary Hu Yaobang has repeatedly called for a boost in livestock breeding over the next 30 years to provide the public with more meat and dairy products.

A fenced, air-seeded plot can become good pastureland within 3 years. And a plane can seed 4,700 hectares of desert in Western Inner Mongolia in just 4 days, while seeding from the ground takes 140 days.

CSO: 4020/22



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRC OFFICIAL ON 'TOUGH' NEW MEASURES TO PROTECT FORESTS

HK130411 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 13 Aug 85 p 1

/Article by staff reporter Liu Dizhong/

/Text/ Tough new measures are being introduced to stamp out illegal and indiscriminate tree-felling which, despite huge afforestation efforts, increased in many parts of the country in the first half of the year.

Moves to stop illegal felling include expanding the armed forestry police and stringent penalties.

At the same time, protection against forest fires is to be improved and more effort is to go into forestry research, management and training of personnel.

Courts across the country handled thousands of cases of illegal tree-felling in the first half.

"We cannot tolerate man-made forest destruction," said Dong Zhiyong, deputy forestry minister, in an interview with CHINA DAILY.

But Dong also noted that the afforestation drive has increased forest lands to 12.7 percent of China's territory from 8.6 percent in 1949.

In southwestern Sichuan Province, 333 cases of indiscriminate felling were handled by the provincial procuratorate from January to April. Serious cases had increased by 63.5 percent over the same period a year earlier, Dong said.

In Dalian, northeastern Liaoning Province, 427 similar cases had been reported since last autumn, doubling the figure of the same period a year earlier.

However, in the past 3 years damage has been reduced to 200,000 hectares annually although the number of fires remained the same. The much lower loss was due to better fire control systems /word indistinct/ that most blazes were quickly put out, he said.

About 90 percent of the fires were caused by negligence and poor management, Dong said. Lightning caused the other 10 percent.

China now has 6,000 professional firefighters assigned to forests, 135,000 km of fire-break lanes; 1,998 fire watch towers and more than 30,000 km of communication lines for fire control.

The deputy minister said emphasis would be put on the training of research and technical personnel for further development of the nation's forests.

Forestry researchers have increased from about 200 before 1949 to 7,600 and a scientific research system has taken shape, Dong said.

Plans have been made for 18 major research projects. Four new research centers to study paulownia, bamboo, eucalyptus, and poplars are planned, Dong said.

CSO: 4020/22

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

SHELTER FOREST PROJECT MAKES PROGRESS

OW261138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 26 Sep 85

/Text/ Yinchuan, 26 Sep (XINHUA)—A green "great wall" now extends thousands of kilometers across Northern China. Over 6 million hectares of barren land have been planted with trees, grass and bush over the past 8 years.

The shelter forest project was launched by the Chinese Government in 1978 to improve the hostile natural conditions in Northern China. There, deserts cover 12.6 million hectares, notorious soil erosion has dyed China's second longest river "yellow," and sand storms threaten 8 million hectares of farmland and pasture.

The green wall winds its way from Heilongjiang province in Northeast China, through the loess plateau, skirts the deserts and highlands of Qinghai province, and ends in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in Northwest China. Altogether, it encompasses one-quarter of China's land mass, passing through 11 provinces and autonomous regions and Beijing.

This reporter spent nearly 4 months and toured 20,000 km of the giant project beginning in June of this year.

Some major wind gaps have been blocked by grass and trees. The Tengger and Mu Us deserts in North Central China used to roll southward and coerce the residents to make way. Now, local people have wrestled farmland and pastures back. In Yulin prefecture, Northern Shaanxi province, they have stabilized 64 percent of the moving sand dunes with grass, restored 60,000 hectares of pastures and reclaimed 36,000 hectares of farmland.

The loess plateau, which was awesome for its monotone of yellow-color landscape, is now dotted and brinked with grass and trees.

Gan Guangwu, director of the bureau in charge of the shelter belt construction, said seven major belt systems have been built to put 8 million hectares of farmland under protection. One-third of the counties in those areas found their subclimate and environment change for the better.

With completion of the first phase of the project this year, trees now cover 5.9 percent of the area instead of 4 percent in 1977.

Experts estimate that the project would yield an annual economic return worth 2 billion yuan. However, this bioengineering project, one of the biggest in the world, used only 300 million yuan of central government funds. Including funds from the local governments, a hectare of trees cost 180 yuan, or some 60 U.S. dollars.

The low cost was attributed to the hard-working and enthusiastic local people, although the local labor cost could not be exactly calculated, experts said.

After the state contracted out barren hills, gullies and wasteland to rural households who would share the benefits from planting trees and grass, more than 50 percent of the projects have been completed by rural households.

Contractors only receive subsidies from the state while local governments provided the tree seeds, samplings and technical know-how.

The project is stressing the importance of planting the new greenery in combination with existing forests and grasslands. Also, the emphasis is on planting bushes and grass as well as trees.

These measures have prevented further deterioration of the natural conditions in some areas. A fuel shortage had compelled the local people to cut down trees and even dig out grass root in the past.

The Chinese Government will begin construction of the second phase beginning next year. Another 6 million hectares in 464 counties will be greened before 1990, according to officials in charge of the project.

CSO: 4020/22

## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

### 'ENCOURAGING RESULTS' IN AFORESTATION CAMPAIGN

OW121154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 12 Oct 85

#### ["Tree-planting Drive Bears Fruit"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 October (XINHUA)—China's voluntary tree-planting drive has yielded "encouraging results", the "Economic Information" reported.

The decision to launch the drive was taken by the fourth session of the fifth national people's congress in 1981, as part of the effort to counter soil erosion and improve the environment.

Over the past three years, the ECONOMIC DAILY said, the People's Liberation Army has planted 120 million trees in and around camps, helped local people plant 140 million trees and air-seeded more than 500,000 hectares of trees and grass.

A scheme to green the banks of the Yellow River, railway embankments and roadsides is going ahead under the sponsorship of the central committee of the Communist Youth League.

According to statistics from 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, 30 greening projects are being undertaken by young pioneers and Communist Youth League members.

Coal mining departments have established 130 forest farms, with more than 300,000 hectares of forests in 17 provinces and autonomous regions.

Railway departments have planted trees along 24,000 kilometers of track--more than half the area suitable for tree planting.

In addition, more than 270,000 kilometers of roads have been flanked with trees.

The drive has been more extensively carried out by educational departments. In Jilin province, Northeast China, more than 1,700 forest farms have been established by primary and rural pupils--averaging 70 trees per student.



Meanwhile, ECONOMIC DAILY reported that more than 12 million hectares of farmland on China's plains had been protected by forest networks, and the area for intercropping crops and trees had grown to 1,800,000 hectares. In addition, peasants had planted 7.2 billion trees.

China has 10 major plains, including the Songhua-Liaohe plain, North China plain, Jiangnan plain, Taihu Lake plain, Chengdu plain and Dongting lake area plain, covering more than 660 counties.

The first phase of the largest tree-planting scheme, known as the "green great wall", in the northeast, north and northwest, has been completed. It covers more than six million hectares.

Almost 400 counties have benefited from the project. More than 6,500,000 hectares of trees are planned for the second phase of the project over the next five years.

The paper quoted Yang Zhong, minister of forestry, as saying China's green cover will increase from the present 12 percent to 20 percent by the end of the century, and the standing stock of timber will increase to 1,200,000 cubic meters.

Yang said more than 26 million hectares of hillslopes had been allotted to families for their private use, and 3,200,000 households or groups of households had taken up forestry farming.

CSO: 4020/35

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRC INCREASING FROZEN VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

OW211144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Shenyang, September 21 (XINHUA)--Many provinces and municipalities in China are hastening to build plants to fast-freeze vegetables, according to an official in the Ministry of Commerce.

Meanwhile, he said, existing cold storages with a total capacity of more than two million tons are being renovated for this purpose.

A dozen colleges, universities and research institutes have formed special groups to research the subject, and special production equipment has been developed.

More than 100 technicians met recently in Yingkow, Liaoning Province, to share their experience in manufacturing equipment and production technology.

The technique of fast-freezing vegetables was only introduced a few years ago into China. Last year, 14 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities fast-froze over 5,000 tons of 20 varieties of vegetables, including tomatoes, eggplants, and kidney beans.

This year, Heilongjiang Province alone plans to produce 5,000 tons of fast-frozen vegetables, and a village on the outskirts of Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, exports fast-frozen vegetables.

Boosting fast-frozen vegetable production can help solve the problem of vegetables rotting in summer and autumn when they are overabundant, and being in short supply in the slack seasons--winter and spring.

CSO: 4020/9

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT REFORMS INCREASE REVENUE

OW261345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA correspondents)--Agricultural scientists at a Guangdong institute passed on, for a fee, special cultivation techniques and 500 rare orchid, rose, chrysanthemum and other plants to local peasants instead of the old practice of free transfer.

This is part of the burgeoning technical market which came into being in China's current reform effort.

In the past two years, China has held 240 technical fairs with total transactions worth more than 10 billion yuan.

The reform also aims to make the research institutes self-sufficient on their own earnings instead of relying solely on state revenue on an egalitarian basis.

The new practice helps channel laboratory findings to production more quickly.

Other reforms involve independence of institutes in research project decision-making, management of research funds, and establishment of research-production entities.

The new practice stimulates enthusiasm for research into practical projects.

"Those who make greater social economic returns get more," said Hu Jiafu, vice president of the Shanghai Institute of Textile Science.

The institute signed 200 contracts on technical development and made 51 findings last year, compared to only 22 in 1979.

According to Jin Zhuqing, chairman of the Shanghai science and technology committee, 58 of the city's 803 applied science institutes are practicing the reform, and the rest are expected to be self-sufficient in funds in the coming five years.

Thanks to the reform in science management, the city achieved 1,585 research breakthroughs in 1984, half of which have already been put to practice.

Shanghai scientists had 30 research findings applied to local farming and sideline production, gaining economic returns of 140 million yuan since 1983.

An advanced cotton strain was sown on 200 hectares in Qingcun township last year, and 118 kilograms was harvested per hectare. This alone yielded 640,000 yuan for only 50,000 yuan in research investment.

The total output value of industry and agriculture in Shanghai's outlying counties grew at an annual rate of 16.13 percent over the past few years. "It would have been impossible without science," said Zhang Yan, vice chairman of the Shanghai agricultural committee.

Technical transfers in the city amounted to 300 million yuan in the first half of this year, almost double the figure for last year.

The 100 technological research findings in Shandong produced 12 million yuan last year. The developments include a new roaster for iron smelting, bee-keeping techniques and a new hydrological method to stop dam seepage.

The mountainous province of Quizhou organized last year a group of mechanical engineers to design an energy-conserving belt conveyor of advanced standards. This is of great value for the economic development of the province, where 20 million tons of coal, 5 million tons of phosphorus and 30 million tons of cement have to be transported across precipitous terrain a year, a local official said.

CSO: 4020/9

## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

### CHANGES IN PEASANT FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERNS DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO CUNZHEN BAIYE XINXI BAO in Chinese 14 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Jiang Hong [3068 7703] "New Characteristics Have Arisen in the Composition of Foods Consumed by Chinese Peasants"]

[Text] According to survey data taken on a sampling of rural households in 28 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities administered directly by the provinces, in 1984 the majority of peasant households had more than enough to eat, their nutritional state had taken a marked turn for the better, and new characteristics had arisen in the composition of foods consumed.

In the past, agricultural production developed slowly and the level of peasant food consumption was quite low. As of 1978 the average per capita expenditure for food was only 78.59 yuan, or 6.55 yuan per person per month. By comparison with 1965, the increase over the 13-year interval was less than 14 yuan. During that time the emphasis in food consumption was to solve the hunger problem. In the past few years, food consumption levels have risen rapidly in the wake of increases in peasant incomes. By 1984 the average peasant food expenditure per person was 161.52 yuan, or 13.46 yuan per month. In the 6 years from 1979 to 1984 there was an increase of 82.93 yuan, or 106 percent. This is an average increase of 12.8 percent per year. This illustrates that the broad masses of peasants have basically resolved the hunger problem and have begun to enjoy surplus resources to improve the quality of food consumption.

In the wake of the increased levels of peasant food consumption, peasant expenditures on non-staple foods, other foods, and eating out are increasing daily. Comparing 1984 and 1978, in terms of per capita food consumption the expenditure on staple foods has increased from 51.33 yuan to 79.51 yuan, or 54.9 percent; the expenditure on non-staple foods has increased from 27.26 yuan to 82.01 yuan, or 201 percent. Peasant food consumption has begun to change from an emphasis on non-staple foods, and from mere hunger satisfaction to eating well.

Following from the increase in the level of peasant food consumption, grain consumption has changed from consumption primarily of coarse grains to a predominance of flour and rice in the diet. In 1978 peasants consumed an average of 496 jin of grain per capita. From 1979 through 1983 grain consumption on the whole was maintained at about 520 jin per capita. In 1984 this figure increased



to 533 jin, for an average annual increase of 1.2 percent. During this period the average consumption of paddy, wheat and other fine grains rose from 245 jin per capita to 418 jin, or from 49.4 percent to 78.4 percent of all grain consumption.

Along with the increases in peasant food consumption, peasant consumption of meat, oil, eggs, milk, sugar, fruit and other nutritious non-staple foods increased rapidly. In 1984 average peasant consumption of major foods included 36.32 jin of fish, shrimp, meat, eggs and oil, for an increase of 17.60 jin, or 94 percent, over the 1978 level of 18.72 jin. It also included 2.6 jin of sugar, an increase of 78.1 percent over sugar consumption in 1978; 6.95 jin of alcohol, a 180-percent increase; and 7.05 jin of fruit, an increase of 16.7 percent over the previous year. Due to the rise in consumption of non-staple foods the state of peasant nutrition has taken a marked turn for the better.

From the above situation it is obvious that there have already been notable changes in food consumption patterns among Chinese peasants. This signifies a new trend in Chinese rural economic development.

12510

CSO: 4007/420

## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

### ONE MILLION HOUSEHOLD FARMS FORMED SO FAR

OW220917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0656 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Ninety percent of former state farm workers have now contracted to form nearly one million household farms, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

China's state farms which have been built through reclamation of wasteland in remote areas in the past three decades used to practice rigid centralized management, with workers drawing monthly salaries. Many were running at a loss.

Adopting the successful experience of the rural reform linking output with income through contract system, a household farm contracts a certain amount of land or an undertaking of the state farm which provides its former workers with paid services such as the use of farm machinery.

The household farms also receive guidance of state planning through the state farms, some of which have become agriculture-industry-commerce companies. The contractors no longer receive set wages but share profits with the state farms. Their income now becomes higher.

Household farms have helped develop commodity production. In 1984, animal husbandry and fisheries whose produce is short of supply in many Chinese cities increased markedly. The figure of dairy cows jumped 14 percent over the previous year and milk output rose by six percent.

CSO: 4020/9

## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

### REMINDER TO GUARD AGAINST CREATING EROSION

#### Construction Considered Erosion Culprit

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 85 p 2

[Article: "Capital Construction Must Prevent Destruction of the Landscape and Plant Cover; National Water and Soil Conservation Work Coordinating Team Issues Urgent Notice"]

[Text] In view of the neglect of water and soil conservation during capital construction in some areas that has occasioned serious problems for the ecological environment, the National Water and Soil Conservation Work Coordinating Team recently issued an urgent report on the need to conserve water and soil in the course of opening mines, building roads, constructing industrial plants and doing other capital construction work. It called upon all jurisdictions to prevent destruction of the landscape and plant cover to avoid creation of new erosion.

A survey conducted by authorities concerned in Shanxi Province showed that soil and stone discarded during the building of roads and industrial wastes had increased silt in waterways by more than 60 million tons, or 13 percent of the total volume of silt in waterways. An open pit coal mine in Shanxi Province has removed 32 million M3 of soil and rock from hillsides during the past 20 years and dumped them into nearby rivers where they have not yet been dealt with. As a result, the riverbed has risen an average of 1 meter or more. In some places, the riverbed is even with the river banks, and in many places river dikes have burst, inundating and destroying farmland and roads. Such incidents are happening everywhere, resulting in steady increase of simultaneous control of erosion and destruction that causes erosion.

The urgent report called upon water conservancy, electric power, railroad, industrial and mining, and capital construction units in all jurisdictions to enforce strictly State Council "Regulations on Water and Soil Conservation Work." In accordance with the "Regulations," it stipulated a one-time inspection of projects that have been built or that are in process of being built, all cases not meeting requirements being obliged to take remedial action for a satisfactory solution within a limited time period. Water and soil conservation authorities at all levels are to oversee and promote inspection to insure that units concerned do a good job of water and soil conservation. In cases where erosion has already taken place or where erosion may occur, measures to prevent disaster are to be taken within a limited time period so as to avoid creation of unwarranted losses.

### Causing Erosion Considered Crime

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 85 p 2

[Commentary: "Prevent New Water and Soil Erosion"]

[Text] Road building, the opening of mines, the building of industrial plants and development of the economy are all good things. However, unless full consideration is given to the use of water and soil resources, and if the landscape and the plant cover are destroyed causing the runoff of water and soil, this will produce extremely unfavorable effects on the environment. Many people have not realized the importance of this problem in the past, but a blind eye may no longer be turned to it.

Water and soil resources are easy to destroy but difficult to restore. Erosion is a very serious problem in China, eroded areas accounting for one-sixth the total land area. During the past 30 years the state invested heavily and mobilized countless millions of people, yet the area brought under preliminary control amounts to only 25 percent of the eroded area. One major reason is that destruction goes on while restoration is taking place, and in some places more is destroyed than restored. Consequently, erosion is not only a matter of restoration, but requires, first of all, the protection of the land's plant cover. A problem currently in need of solution is the need for caution in all sorts of construction. One cannot simply look at present interests, but must also take into consideration long-term ecological and social benefits. If the natural environment is destroyed as a result of construction, bringing calamity upon the present generation and harming posterity, gains will not outweigh losses. All jurisdictions should direct a high degree of serious attention to guard against creating new erosion.

National laws already state explicitly that actions must be taken to protect the soil when carrying out all capital construction and that every effort must be made to reduce destruction of the landscape and plant cover. It is absolutely not permitted to restore on one hand only to destroy on the other, artificially creating new erosion. Creation of erosion disasters is a violation of criminal law. Investigation to determine criminal responsibility is to be done and political and legal discipline is to be enforced. Only when there are laws that are vigorously enforced can there be strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions. People's governments and water and soil conservation departments in charge in all jurisdictions must conscientiously assume responsibility for inspection and supervision.

9432

CSO: 4007/452

INCREASES IN FEED PRODUCTION AND MARKETING REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO CUNZHEN BAIYE XINXI BAO in Chinese 14 Jul 85 p 2

[Commercial Survey: "Commercial Departments Show Great Increases in Feed Production and Marketing in the First Quarter"]

[Text] In the first quarter of 1985 there were great increases in the quantity of feed produced and marketed nationwide, and quality also improved.

According to feed company statistics for 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the output of mixed and blended feeds was 2.42 million tons in the first quarter of 1985. This fulfills 30 percent of annual plan and is a 110-percent increase over the record for the same period in 1984. Of this, 1.42 million tons is mixed feed, which fulfills 31.7 percent of the annual plan and is an increase of 140 percent over the same period in 1984. The sales volume of mixed and blended feeds was 4.87 billion jin, a rise of 126 percent over the same period in 1984. Feed quality has improved. Looking at expenditures for raw materials processed to produce mixed and blended feeds, grain represents 45 percent of the total expenditures--2 percent higher than was the case for 1984; protein feeds comprise 14 percent, which is consistent with 1984 levels; mineral feeds occupy 2.57 percent, an increase of 0.4 percent over 1984; and additives make up 0.38 percent, or 0.04 percent more than in 1984. Many provinces and municipalities have increased the quantities of amino acids, vitamins and mineral trace elements used, reduced the amounts of chaff and course fodder, and made steady improvements in the output of mixed and blended feed. The gross value of output in the feed industry reached 890 million yuan (based upon stable prices), which is an increase of 112 percent over the same period of 1984.

12510  
CSO: 4007/420



HE KANG ADDRESSES MEETING MARKING WORLD FOOD DAY

OW161811 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)—Chinese minister He Kang said here today that a sure way to solve the issue of food shortage in the world is to invigorate the national economy of the developing countries, increase grain production and establish a just and rational international economic order.

The minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries stressed that the world food shortage is due to a long-standing historical background and is also linked to the present unjust and irrational international economic order.

Speaking at a gathering marking world food day, He Kang said that the issue of food supply concerns not only the subsistence of people in their hundreds of millions but also the economic growth, social progress and stability of all countries. Success in overcoming the food shortage, he went on, will promote economic prosperity in the world and help safeguard world peace and security.

He pointed out that the development of agriculture in China is of great significance to the agricultural and rural advancement of all the third world countries. He said that China is now in a historic period of transition from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture and from self-sustaining agriculture to commodity agriculture.

Since 1981, he said, China's agriculture has been growing at a high speed of ten percent annually. China is by and large self-sufficient in food supplies and has produced a surplus of cotton. It has solved, in the main, the problem of providing adequate food and clothing for its people.

However, the minister continued, China has a weak agricultural foundation and peasants in some parts of China are still waiting to be fed and clothed. He stressed that China will take effective measures to maintain the growth of grain production.

Today is the fifth world food day, and coincides with the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. China is one of the founding members of the organization.

He Kang said that the organization has played a unique role since the end of the Second World War in promoting agricultural cooperation among nations and in accelerating agricultural development in the world.

Yehia Selim Kannan, representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization, said that the theme for world food day this year is agricultural production, forestry and rural poverty.

He noted that it has often been said, lately in international fora, that the developing world should follow the example of the Chinese miracle in agricultural production as China has more than 22 percent of the population of the world. He said that this achievement is largely due to the relentless efforts of the Chinese government in its continuing drive to improve the living conditions of its people.

He gave special thanks to the Chinese government for the assistance provided to the distressed African population during the famine crisis.

He read a message from E. Saouma, director-general of the food and agriculture organization. The message invited the widest possible participation from governments, from voluntary organizations and from concerned individuals everywhere in a reaffirmation of the commitment to eradicate hunger.

Present on the occasion were Chinese state councillor and foreign minister Wu Xueqian and resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme Manfred Kulesa.

CSO: 4020/35

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

SUCCESS IN IMPROVING RURAL DRINKING WATER

OW121236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--China has been improving supplies of drinking water for an average of six million peasants and herdsmen a year since 1980, according to the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power here.

A ministry official said that this was 4.6 times the annual average in the 30 years before 1980.

The ministry sponsored a special meeting on rural drinking water in Zhengzhou, Henan province, early this month.

Up to the end of 1984, China had improved drinking water conditions for 70 million peasants, accounting for half of the rural population that have difficulty in getting access to clean water, a ministry official explained.

Many of the peasants in the grasslands and on the coasts in the past had difficulty getting drinking water. Local governments have put the problem high on the agenda and have tried to solve it by building more drinking water projects in the overall water conservancy programs, the official said.

CSO: 4020/35

CO-OPS PLAYING GREATER ROLE IN RURAL ECONOMY

OW161101 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)—The membership of supply and marketing cooperatives has quadrupled since 1982 as agricultural production is becoming commercialized.

More than 130 million peasant families have now joined—83 percent of the total number of rural households—according to statistics just released by the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Co-operatives.

The co-ops run by councils or supervisory committees elected by the peasants, purchase and market farm produce, organize processing, provide service trade and help set up training classes.

The 35,000 local supply and marketing cooperatives as well as their unions at the provincial and county levels have set up 640,000 shops and stalls. Together they employ 4,200,000 people.

The co-ops are responsible for purchasing a quarter of the nation's farm produce, including almost all the cotton, bast fibers, silkworm cocoons, tea and native produce and sundry goods.

Total purchases by the supply and marketing co-ops last year increased by 78 percent compared with 1978, while retail sales rose by 31 percent.

In the first half of this year, the net total of domestic purchases increased by 25 percent, and net domestic sales by 17 percent, compared with the same period last year.

Over the past two years, the co-ops have formed crop-planting and animal-breeding partnerships with individuals or groups of peasants, and have set up more than 10,000 enterprises dealing in farm-produce processing, transport, storage and other supply and service facilities. There are now more than 24,000 of these businesses.

By the end of 1984, the co-operatives had established joint-management relations with more than five million peasant families, with their enterprises producing output worth 3.7 billion yuan per year. The same year the co-ops had trained 6.5 million peasants in various techniques.

CSO: 4020/35



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

NANJING HOSTS INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CROPS

OW101938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Nanjing, 10 October (XINHUA)—Over 50 Chinese and foreign experts are discussing achievements in multiple-cropping at an international symposium which opened in this capital of Jiangsu province Wednesday.

This is the first time for China to sponsor such a symposium aimed at promoting multiple-cropping methods.

Scholars and experts from the United States, Japan, Thailand, Nigeria, the Philippines, Pakistan, Indonesia and China, and international organizations are present at the symposium which concludes on Saturday.

Multiple-cropping companies sequence cropping and inter-relay cropping. At present, the sequence cropping method is applied to more than 100 million hectares and inter-relay cropping to nearly 100 million hectares worldwide.

China has introduced sequence cropping and inter-relay cropping to farmland accounting for 50 percent and 25 percent of the world's total, respectively. The country has a long history of using the multiple-cropping method and has further developed it in recent years.

CSO: 4020/35

GRASSLAND LAW CHANGES HERDERS' WAY OF LIFE

OW110919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (By XINHUA correspondent He Qi)—With a right to contract pastures, China's 20 million herders are now caught up in a sweeping reform to eventually end their traditional nomadic life.

Grasslands are owned by the state and collectives, according to the grassland law, which came into force 1 October.

But individual herder families may contract portions of local grasslands for up to 30 years, said Li Yutang, director of the grassland section of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

Inner Mongolia leads the nation in allocating pastures to herders. About 54 million hectares, or 80 percent of its total, have been allocated to herders. Xinjiang and other pastoral areas are following suit.

China has 400 million hectares of grasslands—42 percent of its land mass. There are six major pastoral areas with 300 million hectares of grasslands—Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Tibet, Qinghai, Sichuan and Gansu, which are the home of many ethnic groups.

The Chinese government is intensifying its effort to help these regions—still the most economically backward areas in China—to modernize and achieve prosperity, he said.

The most effective way decided on is to institute an initiative-based responsibility system like that practiced in farming areas. Under the system herders undertake independent operations on contracted pastures.

The new policy will enable herders to settle down, and that will be the first step to modernize China's animal husbandry, Li said.

The contract specifies requirements for grassland usage, protection and development. Herders pay 0.15 yuan (about U.S.5¢) per hectare to the collective annually as management fee, which will be used to reward those outstanding in grassland protection and development.

"Allocation depends on the size and quality of local grasslands and the number of livestock belonging to a household," Li said. Each household in Inner Mongolia receives an average of 1,500 to 5,000 hectares.

Previously, herders hardly care about grassland preservation as they moved constantly the year round to seek the best grazing land, director Li said. As a result of excessive grazing over the years, grass from half a hectare was enough to feed a sheep 40 years ago but now even one hectare can not support one.

"With grassland at their own disposal, herders now do their best to improve it," Li said.

Aided by the government, he went on, they are digging wells for irrigation and putting up fences around pastures to keep off animals in a grassland improvement drive.

Inner Mongolian herders spent 100 million yuan improving grasslands last year—more than triple the state investment.

With 100 million head of livestock, herders sell 10 million head, 10 million pieces of pelts and 56,000 tons of wool to the state each year on average, Li said.

CSO: 4020/35

## BRIEFS

**ANIMAL CELL BANK OPENS**--Kunming, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--China's first cold storage of animal semina, eggs, zygotes and embryos has just opened in this capital of Yunnan Province. The cell bank, at the Kunming Zoology Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, will help preserve species on the verge of extinction and aid research in animal classification, evolution, genetics and breeding. It now keeps 49 types of cell strains for mammals, birds, amphibians and fish, including some rare species. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 2 Oct 85 OW]

**WFP AID FOR PROGRAMS**--Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--The World Food Programme (WFP) of the United Nations has decided to offer 258,700 tons of wheat, worth 48.59 million U.S. dollars, for three programs in China, according to China's Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries here today. The programs are: land protection and timber production through forestry development in Shandong and Sichuan provinces (extension) (four years); development of coastal aquaculture in Bohai bay (three years) and; soil erosion control in Liaoning province (five years). The programs are expected to start at the end of this year or the beginning of next year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 8 Oct 85]

**CORN EXPORTS**--According to the Ministry of Commerce, China began exporting corn in 1982. In 1983 the export volume was 2 million tons, 950,000 tons of which were exported to Japan. In 1984, China exported 2.2 million tons of corn to Japan. At the beginning of 1985, the Phillipines purchased 25,000 tons of corn from China. Some private companies in the Phillipines also signed contracts with China to export corn. Although the volume of corn exported from China is not great, it is competitive in both price and quality in international markets; therefore, the corn export companies in Thailand are greatly worried about this trend. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI NONGMIN 18 Aug 85 p 3]

RELAXATION OF STATE CONTROL AIDS PIG INDUSTRY--Shenyang, September 20 (XINHUA)--The relaxation of state control over pork prices has given a big boost to the pig-raising industry, a national farm-management meeting here was told. At the end of June, the country had 320 million pigs in stock--20 million more than at the same time last year, according to officials at the meeting, which opened in this Liaoning provincial capital on Thursday. In the first half of this year, more than 110 million hogs were fattened for slaughter--6.7 percent more than in the first six months of 1984. Pork output amounted to 7,350,000 tons--a 14.7 percent increase. Peasants are being encouraged to raise pigs because the sale price of the animals has risen by 30 percent as a result of price reforms, which started in January and which were completed by the end of June. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 20 Sep 85]

CSO: 4020/9



TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

GRAIN PRODUCTION DOWN IN FLOOD-HIT NORTHEAST

HK270501 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Nic Lisheng]

[Text] China's three northeast provinces are anticipating a steep drop in grain production due to this summer's extensive floods. Cash crops and oilfields in the region have also suffered heavy damage.

In Jilin Province, the country's largest surplus grain producer, the total harvest is expected to fall by about 5 million tons, or nearly one-third of last year's record of 16 million tons.

The figures were given by officials of the three northeast provinces at a national seminar in Beijing on Wednesday on the economics of natural calamities.

The summer floods in the northeast are considered to be the worst since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Liaoning Province has apparently been the worst hit. In disaster areas around Haicheng City, 80 percent of the farmland was flooded and half of all crops destroyed. Losses were put at 0.41 million tons.

In Panjin, another city in Liaoning Province, grain production will probably fall nearly 0.32 million tons. Total agricultural losses for the two cities are expected to top 350 million yuan (about \$12 million).

In Heilongjiang Province, total grain output may drop by 3.5 million tons, or about 20 percent of last year's output. Losses in cash crops like beets, sunflower seeds, flax, and tobacco will exceed 334 million yuan, say officials.

According to Li Mo, deputy secretary-general of the People's Government of Jilin Province, the flood disaster was very serious, and much relief work has to be done to repair the damage. But it has caused no shortages of food and shelter.

Thanks to bumper harvests in recent years, he said, there is still 8.5 million tons of surplus grain in storage. And the 760,000 people evacuated away from floods are now mostly home again.

In Liaohe oilfield, the fourth largest in China, 297 oil wells were flooded, causing losses of 0.5 million tons of crude oil.

Moreover, the waterlogged fields, low temperature and lack of sunshine has stunted autumn crops. In Jilin Province, 2.62 million hectares, or 64 percent of the province's fields, were flooded and the harvest cut by at least 30 percent. No harvest at all is expected from another 550,000 hectares.

The floods in Jilin Province damaged or destroyed 310,000 houses, burst open 1,754 reservoirs, dams of embankments, washed out 3,500 kilometers of highway and 8,527 bridges and culverts.

In Heilongjiang, 53 of its 79 counties and cities were affected by floods. Worst hit were the major grain producing areas along the Hulan and Songhua rivers.

According to an estimate, 2.39 million hectares or 27.6 percent of the province's total sown areas were waterlogged by the end of August, with 820,000 hectares made barren.

CSO: 4020/9

ANHUI

WORLD BANK HELPS ANHUI BUILD IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "Anhui To Develop and Control Bishihang Irrigation District and Chaohu Watershed Comprehensively Using Combination of World Bank Loans and Domestic Funds; Entire Project To Be Completed Within 5 Years; Will Generate Tremendous Economic Returns"]

[Text] Anhui has decided to utilize \$92 million (converting to 248.18 million yuan), combined with 465.37 million yuan in domestic funds, for comprehensive development and control of the Bishihang irrigation district and Chaohu watershed. These projects for the comprehensive development of the Bishihang district and control of the Chaohu watershed are to begin this winter and be completed in 5 years.

Since the Bishihang district was first constructed in the winter of 1958, it has grown to cover an area of more than 150 million mu and increased grain production by over 19 billion jin, and come to play a tremendous role in the development of Anhui's farm production. However, because comprehensive development of the project was never completed, and because new problems have arisen on the central watercourse, trunk channels, and some side channels, not only did the district never extend to the area of the original design; but there was an impact on the district's economic return. In similar manner, the drainage capacity out of Chaohu is inadequate; and in every flood season the water rises to the point where levees give way and disasters occur. Statistics for Chaohu alone show that losses in 9 years of such occurrences since liberation have led to losses of over 6.4 billion jin of grain. Thus, the comprehensive development and control of Bishihang district and the Chaohu watershed have become major issues for Anhui's basic construction.

Plans are set for Anhui to combine loans from the World Bank with domestic funds. Over the 5 years, comprehensive construction will continue on the central watercourse and the Waxi, Wadong, Central Shi He, Jidong, and Shulu channels. The Chaohu project will consist of work on the Niudun He flood drainage station, the Shentang He irrigation and drainage station, and comprehensive control of Xi He through small cutoffs. Additionally, 8 control and development projects for farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, farm sideline product processing, rural transportation and electrification,

and education will be carried out in 15 counties (and cities) within the district. It is projected that when the district is completed, improvements will be in effect on 3,847,000 mu of existing irrigated fields, along with an increase in irrigated area totaling 944,000 mu. The assured irrigation rate should improve from 75 percent to 80 percent, and both gross agricultural output value and per capita income should more than double. Once the "two river, two station" water conservancy project on Chaohu is completed, 2.55 million mu of farmland will have flood protection. Targets for eliminating waterlogging will be raised considerably, and the assured irrigation rate for 4 million mu of farmland by drawing from riverwater should go up from 75 to 90 percent. Economic returns should be excellent as well.

The Anhui government recently held a working conference on the importation of foreign capital for the Bishihang-Chaohu projects. Provincial Vice Governor Meng Fulin summarized the discussions of the provincial standing committee on the projects for the meeting. The conference went into an investigation of preparatory work for the projects, studied the major issues, and drew up a comprehensive plan for carrying out the projects henceforth. The projects involve 15 counties (and cities) in the two prefectures of Lu'an and Chaohu to which project leaders and crack troops have been sent out to put their concerted efforts into these tremendous projects.

12303

CSO: 4007/430

ANHUI

**ANHUI GOVERNOR ON IMPORTANCE OF GRAIN PRODUCTION**

OW090036 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The provincial People's Government held a provincewide telephone meeting on the evening of 3 October calling on various localities to attach importance to grain production and to do a good job in autumn harvest and sowing and procurement of autumn grain in order to implement, with concrete action, the guidelines of the CPC National Conference and win year-round bumper agricultural harvests, thereby laying a solid foundation for readjusting the rural industrial structure next year.

Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, and Meng Fulin, member of the standing committee of the provincial Party Committee and vice governor, made important speeches at the meeting.

In his speech, Vice Governor Meng Fulin said: The proposal on formulating the Seventh 5-Year Plan adopted by the just concluded CPC National conference as well as Comrade Chen Yun's speech at the conference urge us to pay close attention to grain production and adopt effective policy measures to continue the stable grain production, an important issue for the national economy and the people's livelihood.

Governor Wang Yuzhao emphatically pointed out in his speech: Doing a successful job in grain production will not only lay the foundation for year-round bumper harvests but will also ensure smooth progress in readjusting the rural industrial structure next year. We have made a relatively big step forward in readjusting the rural industrial structure this year precisely because of the excellent situation in grain production, which has promoted big advances in other trades and brought about coordinated development in the rural economy as a whole. We must always bear in mind that without successes in grain production, advances achieved in other fields will fall apart.

CSO: 4007/42



BEIJING

#### PEASANT INCOME INCREASES IN SUBURBAN RURAL AREAS

SK010023 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the rural areas on the outskirts of Beijing has successfully carried out the economic structural reform. The income of peasants has increased continuously every year and their living standards have improved remarkably. According to a sample survey of the Municipal Statistics Bureau, in 1984, the average per capita net income of the peasant families in the suburban areas of Beijing reached 664 yuan, an increase of 1.2 times over 1980, showing an average annual increase of 21.1 percent.

The development of township enterprises has enabled peasants to increase their income. From 1980 to 1984, the average per capita income of peasants from township enterprises increased by 98 yuan, showing an average annual increase of 24 yuan. The proportion of income of peasants from the collectives rose from 11.6 percent in 1980 to 32.5 percent.

Marked economic results were achieved in the family-based business. Last year, the average per capita net income of the peasant families earned from family-based business in the rural areas on the outskirts of Beijing reached 223 yuan, an increase of 3.6 times over 1980, showing an average annual increase of 46 percent. This accounted for one-third of the entire net income of the peasant families.

The number of households with a comparatively high income increased and the number of households with a comparatively low income decreased. Compared with 1980, last year, the proportion of households with an average per capita net income of less than 300 yuan to the total number of peasant households in the suburban areas in Beijing decreased from 57 percent to 3.3 percent. The number of households with an average net income of more than 800 yuan accounted for 35.8 percent.

The income level of peasants in areas cultivating different farm crops rose generally. Compared with 1980, last year, the average per capita net income of peasants in the grain producing areas reached 651 yuan, showing an increase of 345 yuan and an average annual increase of 20.8 percent. The average per capita net income of peasants in the cash crop cultivation areas was 648 yuan, showing an increase of 239 yuan and an average annual increase of

12.2 percent. The average per capita net income of peasants in the vegetable cultivation areas was 753 yuan, showing an increase of 392 yuan and an average annual increase of 20.2 percent; and that of peasants in the forest and fruits cultivation areas reached 524 yuan, showing an increase of 315 yuan and an average annual increase of 25.8 percent.

The proportion of cash income to net income increased. With the development of the rural commodity economy and the increase in the number of various labor services, last year, the average per capita cash income of the peasant families in the suburban areas in Beijing reached 518 yuan, showing an increase of 303 yuan or 1.4 times over 1980. The average per capita cash income and savings deposits totaled 112 yuan, an increase of 69.9 percent over 1980.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, with the increase in income and the increasing prosperity in markets, the traditional habits in the use of living expenses of peasants in the suburban areas in Beijing changed and the consumption level improved every year. From 1980 to 1984, the average annual food expenses of peasant households under survey increased by 12.6 percent. In clothing, expensive and new-style clothes of the latest fashion were deeply welcomed by young peasants. The average annual spending for other purposes increased 22.2 percent. In housing, the housing and sanitary conditions improved obviously. By the end of last year, about two-thirds of the peasant households in the suburban areas in Beijing had built or rebuilt their houses. The average per capita living space reached 13.6 square meters. While raising the level of material lives, we have also greatly improved the cultural lives and markedly increased the number of cultural and recreational activities in the rural areas.

CSO: 4007/22

BEIJING

WATER POLLUTION REGULATION ISSUED IN BEIJING

OW281904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA)--A regulation to prevent and treat water pollution was passed today by the standing committee of the Beijing municipal people's congress.

The regulation urged various levels of government in the municipality to redouble their efforts in protecting the rivers, lakes, reservoirs and underground water from being polluted by industrial waste.

Under the new law, no projects with pollution potential are allowed to be constructed near a source of drinking water, while pollutant-discharging factories and hospitals are ordered to adopt concrete measures to rectify the situation within a short time.

The regulation, enacted in accordance with the national draft law on prevention of water pollut'on issued last year, was another important step to check pollution in the capital, which has a population of nearly ten million.

A series of regulations on prevention of air pollution and noise pollution, as well as protection of the three big reservoirs in the region, have been issued over the past few years.

CS0: 4020/9

FUJIAN

## PROVINCE'S AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL EXPLORED

Fuzhou FUJIAN NONGYE KEJI /FUJIAN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY/ in Chinese No 4, 10 Aug 85 pp 36-37

/Article by Huang Ting /7806 2185/, Rural Economy Department, Fujian Provincial Agriculture Commission: "50 Examples of Fujian Province's Agricultural Potential"/

/Text/ Recently when we collected and analyzed data on the province's agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishing industry production, we had a profound feeling that the potential for increased output was very great, and now we have divided this data into five categories and collated it for publication. Possibly there is some overlapping and duplication among the examples, however, the material far from includes all the potential in agriculture. Nevertheless, it is sufficient to demonstrate the size of the province's agricultural potential and that further expansion of the province's agricultural potential has a long way to go.

### A. Farming

1. There is more than 3 million mu of wasteland throughout the province that has not been reclaimed but that is suitable for agriculture. In addition to natural slopes with a gradient of 25 degrees or more, which should not be reclaimed, were another more than 1.5 million mu suitable to be reclaimed for agriculture, a net gain of upward of 750,000 mu of cultivated land could be realized. Most of this is located in Longxi, Jianyang and Ningde counties and in Sanming City. Figuring between 2 and 3 mu of wasteland as producing 1 mu of good fields, once all reclamation had been completed an additional approximately 200 million jin of grain could be grown annually as figured on the 1982 yield for the whole province of an average 543 jin per mu. In addition, by suiting general methods to specific circumstances, various ways could be used to develop cash crops.

2. In 1982, the province had 15,718,800 mu of grain-growing area and the area sown was 31,253,100 mu for a multiple-cropping index of 198.83 percent. Crops are not grown everywhere in the province during winter, and the area left fallow in fall is very large as well, so an increase in the multiple-cropping index is entirely possible. Were the multiple-cropping index to be increased 10 percent, this would amount to an expansion of more than 1.57 million mu in the area sown, which would mean a sizable increase in the output of grain,

oil-bearing crops and cash crops. Furthermore, Fujian Province's yields of barley, wheat, oil-bearing crops, tea, flue-cured tobacco and fruits are lower than for the country as a whole.

3. According to 1982 statistics, use of fertilizer on agricultural land throughout the province averaged 205.7 jin per mu (including 60 jin of phosphate and only 9 jin of potash). However, the imbalance in the nitrate, phosphate and potash content, and particularly the shortage of potash, impaired increases in crop yields. Experiments showed yields of paddy rice could be increased between 1 and 2 jin per jin of nitrate or phosphate fertilizer, and that paddy yields could be increased between 4 and 5 jin per jin of phosphate. Fields seriously lacking in potash showed even more outstanding results. Soil survey data that 55.8 percent of 9.96 million mu of cultivated land lacked phosphate and 59.9 percent lacked potash. Therefore, proper fertilization, readjusting the proportions of nitrate, phosphate and potash to approximately 1:0.5:0.5~1 could mean a very great potential for increased yields.

4. In Fujian Province today, the growing of hybrid paddy produces yields averaging one or two times per mu than from conventional paddy varieties. The present expansion of the growing of hybrid paddy over more than 7.7 million mu has increased grain output by approximately 300 million jin for the province as a whole. Were the area expanded by an additional 3.3 million mu, grain output would be increased by another 150 million jin. In addition, in 1982 hybrid paddy yields for the province as a whole averaged 642 jin per mu. If this figure could be increased to the average yield of 777 jin per mu for the country as a whole for the same year, grain output could be increased by 1.35 billion jin.

5. There are 13 million mu of intermediate- and low-yield fields throughout the province. If such actions as increased fertilization, improvement of drainage and irrigation and of the farming system, and making crop patterns more rational were taken, grain yields could be increased by between 100 and 200 jin per mu for an increased grain output of between 1.3 and 2.6 billion jin. A single crop of paddy is also grown on more than 4 million mu in the province. If a double crop of pulses and paddy were grown on half this area, and if drainage and irrigation were improved and fertilization increased on half or more of the approximately more than 9 million mu of farmland in the province that is prone to drought and waterlogging, increases in grain yields resulting from the three measures would be extremely impressive.

6. Sugarcane production is a great strength in the province. At the present time, cane yields in the province average 5 tons per mu. Though the highest in the country (not including Taiwan Province), still approximately 50 percent of the cane-growing area is located on dryland hills where cane yields average only approximately 3 tons per mu. With soil improvement, increased fertilization and insured irrigation, yields there could be increased to 5 tons per mu. An additional 800,000 tons of cane could then be harvested from the 400,000 mu of dryland canefields. With expansion in sugarcane production has come a burgeoning of the growing of mushrooms in sheds set up in canefields. If the growing area could be increased to between 100,000 and 200,000 mu, between 100,000 and 200,000 tons of mushrooms could be produced. In addition, the coastal areas of the



province have more than 200,000 mu of flats that have been reclaimed from the sea, some of which could be transformed by suiting general methods to specific circumstances to increase the growing of sugarcane.

7. Tea is one of the hot-selling products that Fujian Province exports. At the present time, there are nearly 2 million mu of tea plantations throughout the province. Tea output in 1982 of more than 650,000 dan from the picking area produced a yield of 55 jin per mu. If full advantage were to be taken of the province's dominance in oolong and scented teas, yields per mu being increased to the present average level of 70 jin per mu for the country as a whole, the province could increase output of tea by approximately 700,000 dan without increasing its tea plantation area.

8. Not only does the province produce oranges, longans, lichees, bananas, pineapple and loquats in abundance, but it also produces pomelos, olives, peaches, plums, pears, crab apples, persimmons, red bayberry, yugan /0151 3927/, guava /Psidium guajava/, mangoes and carambola. Fujian Province is a major growing area in south China for semitropical fruit trees. Statistics show a fruit tree area of 720,000 mu currently in production in the whole province; however, since the establishment of orchards is poorly based, the area of old and weak orchards large, and the level of management low, gross output amounts to only 3.88 million dan, or a yield of 539 jin per mu. If deep plowing, enlargement of planting holes and soil improvement, increased fertilization, pruning and such measures for transforming orchards were assiduously promoted to increase existing fruit yields to more than 1,000 jin or more, the province's fruit output could be doubled without any increase in the orchard area. This, plus conscientious promotion of superior varieties of saplings and the use of low hills to develop various kinds of fruits could not only increase fruit output, but could also markedly improve fruit quality and product value.

9. Fujian's flue-cured tobacco, the flue-cured tobacco of western Fujian in particular, is renowned throughout the province. More than 70 percent of the tobacco grown in the province is premium and intermediate grade; however, yields for the province as a whole average only approximately 180 jin per mu, and the maximum is approximately 350 jin. If yields could be increased to 250 to 300 jin, the gross output of flue-cured tobacco for the province could be nearly doubled.

10. Fujian Province is located in the semitropics where natural conditions are favorable for the development of edible fungi, flowers and plants, and vegetables. The growing cycle for edible fungi is short and cash benefits are high. The province already stands first in the country in production of tremella /Tremella fuciformis/, lentinus mushrooms /Lentinus edodes/, and volvaria mushrooms /Volvaria volvacea/; moreover, a large potential remains to be tapped in terms of varieties, output and resources. It has been estimated that if just 10 percent of the province's odd bits and pieces of tree branches and twigs, the debris from wood processing, the bagasse, and stalks and stems of farm crops were to be used each year, more than 10,000 tons of mushrooms of various kinds (dried) could be produced. The province is rich in flowers and plants such as narcissi, white yulan magnolias /Magnolia denudata/, and jasmine which are renowned both in China and abroad. If new techniques were used to propagate rare varieties of flowers and trees, prospects would be very good for development of bonsai enterprises.

11. Among the tropical crops being produced or experimented with in the south-eastern part of the province are several hundred species including rubber, fiber plants, oil-bearing crops, crops used to make beverages, spices, medicinal herbs, and flowers. A survey of tropical crop resources shows 500,000 mu of barren mountains and hillsides in the province as being suitable for the growing of rubber, more than 100,000 mu of which has already been developed for use. Were another 200,000 mu to be opened to the growing of rubber, at a yield of 80 jin per mu per year of dry rubber, annual output of dry rubber would be 8,000 tons. Not only would this solve the province's own needs for rubber, but it would also provide large amounts of rubber as a processed raw material to the country.

12. Fujian Province has fairly favorable conditions for development of silkworm mulberry. Rough statistics show approximately 200,000 to 300,000 mu of sandbar land in the province as suitable for mulberry, and there is also quite a bit of mountainland and "10 besides land" that is suitable for mulberry. In 1982, the whole province produced 1,800 dan of cocoons, which was less than half the 1968 cocoon output for the whole province (4,800 dan). Clearly, output of silkworm cocoons could be tremendously increased throughout the province.

13. The technique of using plastic ground mulch to grow more crops has produced remarkable increases in yields. Use of this technique for the growing of peanuts, flue-cured tobacco and vegetables, for example, increases yields by about 30 percent. If the area on which plastic mulch is used to grow more crops were expanded, the amount of increase in yields would be extremely impressive.

14. Scientific measurements show that careful grading of cereal grain seeds can reduce by 20 percent the amount of seeds required. At the present time, the province uses 500 million jin of seeds to grow cereal crops, only 2.4 million jin of which undergoes careful grading. Were all seeds to be carefully graded, and were seeds sown in the proper amounts, a saving of approximately 100 million jin of seeds could be realized each year.

15. Each year the province loses between 10 and 20 percent of its harvest to diseases, insect pests and weeds. In effective comprehensive prevention and control measures were adopted for the propagation and spread of disease-resistance superior varieties of paddy rice, the reduction or elimination of losses to grain would equal a large increase in grain output each year. Simply by improving grain-storage facilities, improving administration and management, increasing the technological level and reducing mildew, rot, and rat and insect infestations alone could save the province an estimated more than 700 million jin of grain annually.

16. Estimates based on surveys shows the loss of between 10 and 20 percent or more of the total amount of fresh eggs and fruits purchased by the state as a result of damage, rotting or spoilage. Loss of fresh eggs amounts to approximately 4 million jin and loss of citrus fruits, longans and lichees amounts to approximately 20 million jin or more. With better management and the use of advanced processing techniques to preserve freshness, these losses could be greatly reduced.

## B. Forestry

17. The province currently has more than 49 million mu of barren mountains suitable for the growing of forests. In addition to the portion of this land used for the growing of tea and fruit, for animal husbandry, and reclamation for agriculture, were 15 million mu planted to forest trees; 25 years after afforestation there could be 10 million mu with reserves of 15 cubic meters per mu, and 5 million mu with reserves of 10 cubic meters per mu for a total increase in reserves of approximately 200 million cubic meters. If 30 years is used as a rotational felling period, each year more than 6.5 million cubic meters could be felled. This would amount to more than the output of timber handed down in annual sitate plans.

18. There are 20 million mu of middle-aged and young forests in the province in need of thinning. After thinning, yields would increase by an average 0.13 cubic meters per mu per year. With complete thinning, an additional approximately 2.6 million cubic meters of forest resources could be grown. The province currently has more than 6 million mu of scrub forests in which poor stands and low reserves produce yield of only approximately 4 cubic meters per mu. These forests should be immediately improved and replaced. If one-fourth could be improved artificially, 10 years hence approximately 300,000 cubic meters more of timber per year could be produced.

19. Within the near future, more than 84 million cubic meters of timber reserves may be finally felled for use. Except for a portion which is earmarked as watershed conservation forests, most of this is found in remote forest zones. Surveys show the province to have also approximately 21 million cubic meters of still standing dead trees that remain from previous years. All that is needed is planned development and building, full use of forest resources, a good job of using forest timber in multiple ways and potential may be tapped.

20. The province currently has more than 4 million mu of tea oil forests from which tea oil yields per mu are low. With better tending and care, average yields could be increased from the present 7 jin per mu to 15 jin per mu, and tea oil output for the province as a whole could be increased by more than 32 million jin. Another approximately 3 million mu of forestland can be developed for tea oil in the province. Were all of it to be used for this purpose, figuring a tea oil yield of 10 to 20 jin per mu in the 10th year, tea oil output would be between 30 and 60 million jin.

21. There are more than 8 million mu of bamboo forests in the province today, but as a result of poor administration and management, there are approximately only 89 stalks per mu. Each mu annually provides only 2.2 stalks of bamboo, 2.4 jin of dried bamboo shoots, and 2.4 jin of handmade paper. If the amount of standing bamboo shoots in half the bamboo groves were to be increased to 120 to 150 stalks, an additional 13 to 16 million stalks of bamboo, 14 to 18 million jin of bamboo shoots, and 14 to 18 million jin of handmade paper could be provided annually.

22. If the forest cover rate for the province as a whole could be increased from the present 39.5 percent to 60 percent, this alone would increase by



between 940 million and 2.35 billion cubic meters the volume of water in the province's major river basin areas.

23. An average approximately 500,000 mu of mountain forests in the province are destroyed by fire annually, and disease and insect pest infestations occur annually on a more than 1.6 million mu area. Studies show an annual loss of 0.184 cubic meters of pine tree growth from pine moths. At this rate, damage from pine moths alone annually costs nearly 300,000 cubic meters of timber. If losses from fire and insect pests were to be cut in half, that would mean a recovery of 1.05 million mu of forests each year.

24. Each year the province has approximately 1.8 million cubic meters of debris from the processing of felled timber only 10 percent of which is currently used, the remaining 90 percent being burned or left to rot. Were all of this material to be used, the annual increase in output of artificial board would be equal to 1.2 million cubic meters of logs. It could also be used to produce edible fungi for extremely impressive economic results.

25. Representative sampling shows approximately more than 4.8 million cubic meters of timber used as fuel each year in the province. This includes 700,000 cubic meters used for industrial energy, 140,000 cubic meters used in the processing of agricultural and sideline products, and 4 million cubic meters used by peasants in cities and towns as firewood. If branches, twigs and bushes are deducted from the amount used for firewood, each year 1.9 million cubic meters of logs of 5 cm or more are burned. If effective action were taken to develop rural energy resources, such as firewood forests, methane, small hydropower stations, solar furnaces, and windpowered machines as well as to encourage the use of firewood-saving stoves and to supply some coal, even the amount of timber burned each year could be halved, within 10 years nearly 3.4 million cubic meters of forest resources could be saved annually.

9432

CSO: 4007/455

GUANGDONG

FOUR DISTINGUISHING FEATURES APPEAR IN GUANGDONG RURAL ECONOMY

HK110854 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0728 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Guangzhou, 8 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—In recent years a picture of prosperity has emerged in rural areas of Guangdong Province. According to data collected by the departments concerned, Guangdong's rural economy now has the following four distinguishing features:

—Throughout the province, there have been 27 districts which can earn from agriculture a total income of more than 100 million yuan per year.

From 1979 to 1984, the average rate of increase of the gross output value of agricultural production in Guangdong Province was 8.3 percent, and its total gross output value of agriculture in 1984 amounted to 16.86 billion yuan. In 1978 there was not a single district (town or commune) where the rural economic total income could reach 100 million yuan. However, the districts where the rural economic total income exceeded 100 million yuan totaled 10 in 1983 and increased to 27 in 1984.

—Per-capita income of the peasants in the province increased sharply. Per-capita income of the peasants in 1978 was over 193 yuan, and increased to 362 yuan and more in 1984. During the period, the average rate of per year increase was 11.1 percent. In 1978 there was not a single county where per-capita peasant income reached 500 yuan, but in 1984 there were 16 counties where per-capita peasant income exceeded 500 yuan. Moreover, there have also emerged a number of peasant households which can earn a total of 10,000 yuan per year.

—General attention is paid to consumption in the rural areas, and a fever of house building has appeared across the province. From 1979 to 1984, about one-third of peasant households moved into new houses. Bank deposits of peasants increased sharply. In 1984 their total bank deposits reached 6.2 billion yuan, a 825 percent increase over 1978. Meanwhile, a large number of peasants have a higher demand for food, clothing, and household articles.



—Commodity production in the rural areas is expanding. The proportion of marketable farm products from the province's agricultural production increased from 43.2 percent in 1978 to 58.7 percent in 1984. The labor force which took part in the secondary and tertiary industries in the rural areas in 1984 accounted for about 30 percent of the province's total labor power in the countryside, and the total income of enterprises run by townships and towns amounted to 12.67 billion yuan in 1984.

CSO: 4007/43

GUANGDONG

BRIEFS

**SUGAR OUTPUT**--At present, 6 million mu have been planted to sugar cane throughout Guangdong province, a one-third increase over 1984. It is estimated that 18 million tons of sugar cane can be pressed, producing about 2 million tons of sugar. Based on statistics of the Guangdong Provincial First Light Industry Bureau, during 1984/1985 14.19 million tons of sugar cane were pressed, a 34.38 percent increase over the previous pressing period. 1.6 million tons of sugar were produced, the best record yet, and accounting for 37 percent of the nation's total sugar production. [Text] [Beijing JINGJI CANKAO in Chinese 27 Aug 85 p 1]

**BUMPER HARVEST**--Guangzhou, 22 September (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Guangdong Province has reaped another bumper harvest of summer crops this year. According to the initial statistics prepared by agricultural departments, among the summer crops of the province, the increases in the production of soybeans, peanuts, jute, and tobacco are the biggest. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the total output of soybeans shows a production increase of 5,600 dans, the production increase of peanuts is 77,000 dans, the output of jute has increased by 55 percent, and the output of tobacco has been raised by 115 percent. Bananas, plantains, lychees, and the late-ripening varieties of watermelons have all registered an increase in total output over the corresponding period of last year. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0915 GMT 22 Sep 85 HK]

CSO: 4007/22

GUANGXI

BRIEFS

**GUANGXI FARM PROFIT**--State-run farms in the region have increased their profits by running small household farms. In the first half of this year the profits achieved by the region's state-run farms amounted to some 7.68 million yuan, an increase of 2,940 percent over the same period last year. The industrial output value of the farms from January to August this year amounted to 74.49 million yuan, an increase of 23.5 percent over the same period last year. [Summary] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Oct 85]

**GUANGXI FISHERY OUTPUT UP**--The region has achieved good results in fishery production this year. The region's total fishery output from January to August this year showed an increase compared with the same period last year. Sea fishery output increased more than others. The output of lobsters reached an all-time high. The output of freshwater shrimps from January to August this year increased by 43.6 percent over the same period last year. The output of large oysters increased by 69 percent over the same period last year. According to incomplete statistics, the region's breeding area for seawater and freshwater fishery for this year is 1.89 million mu, an increase of 106,500 mu over last year. The fish, shrimp, and crab fry bred by the region this year increased by 192 million fry over last year. The area for breeding fish in paddy fields this year increased by 136,600 mu over the same period last year. The region's output of sea fishery products from January to August this year was 1.16 million dan and the total output value amounted to 47.45 million yuan, an increase of 69.5 percent over the same period last year. [Summary] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Oct 85]

CSO: 4007/23

GUIZHOU

#### GRAIN PRODUCTION DOWN DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS

HK071238 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpts] On 27 September, the 15th Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee adopted resolutions on the reports on implementing the 1985 national economic plan, the 1985 budget, and the suggestions on revising the plan.

The resolutions held: From January to August this year, the province's national economy, the situation in implementing the social development plan, and the situation in implementing the budget were good. The province made headway in both economic construction and financial work. At present, the province has done a lot in the work of relieving itself by engaging in production. The meeting agreed on the reports. In connection with the State Council's requirement on strengthening macroeconomic control and implementing the financial structural reform, it was necessary that the Provincial People's Government act in the light of the actual situation that the province was affected by natural disasters this year, and revising the budget and readjusting revenues and expenditures was proposed. The meeting decided to adopt this.

The resolutions stressed: The province experienced serious natural disasters this year. Thus, its grain production has dropped sharply. This has brought considerable difficulties to the province in terms of maintaining a steady economic development. In the next few months, the disaster-stricken areas must focus on providing and helping themselves by engaging in production and mobilizing the masses in an in-depth way to take effective measures to provide and help themselves by engaging in production. All localities must grasp firmly and well single cropping of autumn crop. At present, all localities must conscientiously do well in purchasing and in transporting grain to the disaster-stricken areas. The disaster-stricken areas must make good arrangements for the people's livelihood. By this winter and spring next year, all localities must strive to have repaired the water conservancy facilities and to have made other agricultural capital construction ready for production, so as to create conditions for striving for an all-round agricultural bumper harvest next year.

In conclusion, the resolutions pointed out: The people of various nationalities throughout the province must, with the encouragement promoted by the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, uphold reforms and struggle hard. They must overcome disasters and work hard to successfully fulfill this year's national economic plan and budget, and to promote a continued, steady, and coordinated development in the province's national economy.

CSO: 4007/23



HEDEL

# AGRICULTURE DIRECTOR SPEAKS ON WHEAT PRODUCTION

SK230709 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Report on radio speech by (Jiang Yulin), director of the provincial Agricultural Department, on wheat production this autumn]

[Text] In his speech, Comrade (Jiang Yulin) stated: Wheat crops yield a high economic value and have a higher and very stable yield, as well as constitute one of the greatest strong points of agricultural production in the province. The provincial wheat production conference held in August this year under the proposal of the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government pointed out: 'In 1986, the province will achieve greater development in wheat production. The province's guiding ideology of wheat production is to expand the wheat acreage adequately, to conduct guidance in line with the differences in areas, to concentrate on developing wheat production in areas that have middle- and low-level yields, to strengthen the work of rendering services in a comprehensive way, and to strive to upgrade the per unit yield in order to ensure a success in making a new breakthrough in total output.

In his speech, Comrade (Jiang Yulin) emphatically stated: The work of sowing wheat this autumn will soon be upon us. It is hoped that the leadership at all levels will further enhance their understanding of the importance of wheat production, realistically strengthen their organizational leadership over production, and do a good job in conducting macro-guidance over various tasks in production and in rendering micro-services. Efforts should be made to study and formulate policies and measures favorable for the development of wheat production in order to bring into play and protect the enthusiasm of peasants. The central wheat assignment to our province in 1986 will be 3 billion jin of wheat. In line with this assignment, the localities throughout the province should earnestly do a good job in production and fulfill assignments successfully. Recently, most areas in the province have had relatively much rainfall, and therefore, should arouse the masses to take advantage of the rainfall to increase their wheat acreage as much as possible in line with their local conditions. The province will strive to have its wheat acreage reach 40 million mu, a more than 4-million-mu increase over last autumn. It will strive to have its wheat output in 1986 reach to more than 16 billion jin. According to the characteristics this year in which the major autumn crops were sowed late and will reap late also, we should strengthen field management in

order to achieve an early maturity and to have more fields to be sowed with wheat crops as early as possible. The departments concerned are urged to vigorously make concerted efforts to supply the means of production, such as chemical fertilizer, seeds, farm machines, fuel oil, electricity. The units in charge of scientific research, teaching, and technical popularization should conduct closely, cooperate to overcome technical difficulties, and do a good job in rendering services in a comprehensive way and conducting guidance in line with the difference in areas in order to adopt every possible means to sow wheat successfully and satisfactorily and to strive to make a new breakthrough in wheat production in 1986.

CSO: 4007/22

HEBEI

## CONFERENCE OUTLINES AQUATIC PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT

### Conference Proposals

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Yang Jinji [2799 6855 1015]: "Provincial Aquatic Products Work Conference Proposes Liberalization of Policies, Doing a Solid Job and Accelerating Aquatic Products Industry Development"]

[Text] The provincial CPC committee and provincial government held a province-wide aquatic products work conference from 3 through 6 August at which participating comrades diligently studied the spirit of instructions from the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial CPC committee and provincial government pertaining to accelerated development of the aquatic products industry, and exchanged experiences on development of the aquatic products industry. Yang Zejiang [2799 3419 3068], director of the provincial advisory commission, and Provincial Vice Governor Zhang Runshen [1728 3387 6500] took part in the conference and made speeches.

The conference acknowledged that definite development has taken place in the province's aquatic products industry since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee; however, the backward situation has yet to be turned around and it is still very difficult to get fish to eat in cities. The main problem at the moment is people's failure to widen their field of vision in the process of developing agriculture, and insufficient attention to development of aquatic product resources, making fullest use of the available water area to hasten development of the aquatic products industry.

The conference emphasized that hastening development of the aquatic products industry should be an important strategic task in readjusting the structure of rural industry, in multiplying wealth, and in developing Hebei Province vigorously, CPC committees and government at all levels should regard development of water areas for use with the same seriousness as they regard development of cultivated land so that the aquatic products industry gradually becomes an important industry in the province's rural villages. Simultaneous with energetic development of marine and freshwater breeding of aquatic products should be accelerated readjustment of the structure of marine catching operations and active development of cold storage and processing industries. It is necessary to reform the system, to liberalize policies, to arouse positive elements in all quarters, to support the simultaneous rise of the country,

collectives and individuals, integrate production and marketing, the fishing industry and business, and domestic and foreign trade, hasten speed of development, raise product quality, and strive for economic results.

The conference pointed out the need to proceed from realities, to suit general methods to specific circumstances, and to take a path of genuinely feasible development of the aquatic products industry. The marine fishing industry should have as its premise the conscientious protection, rational use and increase in propagation of resources, and take as its driving force the refurbishment and improvement of techniques, make diversification of production a component of operations, control fishing with fixed nets and expand operations in which the location of nets changes, taking the path of a combination of fixed and movable fishing techniques. Fishing gear and fishing methods have to change promptly to keep pace with changes in fishing resources; fishing techniques have to be improved; efforts have to be made to improve ability to respond to change and ability to compete so as to maintain consistent growth of production from catches. The marine breeding industry should engage in overall propagation of fish, crustaceans and mollusks, developing high-tide bands for comprehensive use, the banks between high and low tides, and coastal shallows. The freshwater fishing industry should concentrate on the rearing of fish in a combination of rearing and harvesting of catches, devoting simultaneous attention to large, medium and small bodies of water and to the propagation of diverse species, taking the path of high yields of choice varieties of fish. Maintaining the freshness of aquatic products and processing of catches should be given the same importance and development of production to bring about a gradual change in the lack of diversification in fish supplied to markets.

The conference called upon leading cadres at all levels to carry forward a spirit of realism and innovation, to use systems engineering concepts to carry out integrated planning, to unify leadership, to organize coordination, and to provide complete services. All trades and industries should give vigorous support, and aquatic products units should bend every effort to do a solid job. At the present time, both the marine and freshwater aquatic products industries should devote particular attention to building and providing all services in fry and larva breeding, the feeding, the technology and the processing systems, and give impetus to healthy development of aquatic products enterprises.

During the conference, Yang Zejiang and Zhang Runshen held separate discussion meetings to provide an understanding of specific current problems affecting development of the aquatic products industry. Zhang Runshen also focused attention on the insufficient funds, the shortages of materials and the lack of scientific and technical personnel that all jurisdictions have reported, and he called together comrades in charge at the Provincial Planning Commission, Department of Finance, Bank of Agriculture, Science Commission, and the Aquatic Products School to study ways of solving these problems.

Aquatic Products Industry Promoted

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 85 p 1

[Commentary: "Transform Our Province's Aquatic Products Industry As Quickly As Possible"]

[Text] Accompanying implementation of a series of rural policies instituted by the Central Committee and development of commodity production during the past several years, a fine situation has come about in the province's aquatic product's production. The aquatic products breeding industry has developed particularly fast. Nevertheless, the backward situation in the aquatic products industry has yet to be significantly turned around and it remains in a backward position everywhere in the country. Development of the aquatic products industry is a long way from keeping pace with development of the overall national economy. There must be firm resolve to change this state of affairs as quickly as possible.

Potential for development of Hebei Province's aquatic products industry is considerable. There are more than 2 million mu of flats along the seacoast that can be used for breeding, of which only about 100,000 mu are currently being used. There are 1.2 million mu of inland fresh water surfaces suitable for rearing fish, of which fewer than 700,000 mu are now being used. In addition, paddy fields can rear fish, and some low-lying wetlands, natural ponds and pits as well as cold springs, warm springs, and waste water from industries and mines can be used to rear fish.

Furthermore, because of backward techniques, the water surfaces already in use produce very low per-unit area yields. The marine fishing industry and processing of aquatic products also hold very great potential.

Full tapping of potential and rapid change in the backward state of the province's aquatic products industry requires, first of all, action in accordance with the spirit of Central Committee instructions in conjunction with local conditions, with implementation, one by one, of specific policies pertaining to development of the aquatic products industry. First is going all out for the development of various kinds of output-related responsibility systems. Output-related contracting can be done for the breeding of aquatic products as can contracting with individual households or single households banding together in operations. Restrictions on operations must be lifted and joint operations developed. State-owned breeding grounds may also be contracted to individual households, and household fisheries may be operated. Fishing can be contracted to individual ships, and ships, nets and fishing gear may be priced for turn-over to the ownership of fishermen on ships. State-owned fishing vessels may be contracted to individual ships, and contracting to ship operators may be done or rentals tried. Shore facilities such as fishing ports and piers and cold storage may be operated either by the state or collectives. In order to meet the new circumstances of boats being responsible for most marine catches, attention must be given the overhaul of the fishing zone economic system. In addition, aquatic products procurement and marketing policies must be further liberalized, all aquatic products being designated Category III products, no



procurement quotas being assigned for any of them, prices being relaxed, and market regulation instituted. Fishermen and peasants may market them nearby or transport them over long distances for sale, genuinely keeping marketing channels open and lively. Reform of supply and marketing enterprises may be done through "state ownership, collective management, payment of taxes in accordance with regulations, and sole responsibility for profits and losses," and through "halting of wages, retention in position, equipment rentals, and sole responsibility for one's own profits and losses." Aquatic products enterprises have to operate as economic entities, and may also engage in processing, procurement, marketing, exports, and providing services preparatory to and following production. They may also make a single industry predominant in all-around operations. Approval authority for the export of aquatic products should be expanded to permit producing areas to engage in dealings with the outside world. The sphere of economic activity should be enlarged and production and business dealings enlivened.

All trades and industries throughout the province are shouldering major tasks in accelerating development of the aquatic products industry, and every available means should be used to provide them vigorous support. In the development of the offshore and deep-sea fishing industry, the building of breeding bases as well as associated hatching of fry and larvae, processing of fish food, and cold storage facilities, public financial institutions and banks at all levels should provide support with funds. All the materials and equipment needed by the aquatic products breeding industry should be looked after by planning and materials departments at all levels to make sure they are provided. During crucial seasons, electricity and water used in breeding should be looked after and reasonable fees collected for them. Where hardships exist in getting started there should be reduction or remission of taxes in accordance with regulations. Special attention should be given the development of marine flats and reservoir areas so that the aquatic products industry in these areas develops as quickly as possible.

The aquatic products industry is an integral part of the national economy, and accelerated development of the aquatic products industry is a major concern affecting the standard of living, the flourishing of the economy in cities and the countryside, and encouraging the development of foreign trade. We must develop water areas for use with the same serious attention we give cultivated land. Only if we devote attention to the current survey of the rural industrial structure and to the favorable opportunity for increasing market prices for aquatic products, to emancipating thinking, to liberalizing policies, to strengthening leadership, and to rousing the masses, can the backward situation in Hebei Province's aquatic products industry definitely be changed.

9432

SO: 4007/452

HEBEI

OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON GRAIN MANAGEMENT

SK080915 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On 14 September, while speaking at the provincial meeting of directors of prefectural, city, and county grain bureaus, Vice Governor Hong Yi stressed that grain departments should further straighten out the ideology guiding professional work, and invigorate the management of grain and edible oil.

Hong Yw said: Over the past few years, our province has scored great achievements in the grain work, and has changed deficits to profits in management of grain and edible oil, which has never been seen over the past 30 years or so. However, due to the lack of experience, some problems have emerged in the course of carrying out reform and invigorating the economy, and the unhealthy trends and law violations have been relatively serious. In some grain departments the ideology guiding professional work and the management methods and style are unsuitable for the new current situation. Therefore, we should further straighten out the ideology guiding the professional work, and change the simple distribution and management style into a business style. We should effect the following four changes: 1) Change the unified state purchases into contract purchases; 2) change the simple planned purchases and marketing into active participation in market regulation; 3) change the selling of only rice and flour into selling of grain and edible oil; and 4) change the monopolized management into a multi-channel circulation system under which collectives and individuals should be encouraged to deal in grain and edible oil.

To support the readjustment of agricultural structure, the provincial People's Government has already decided to abolish the task of purchasing grain by order for the four counties in the Bashang area in Chengde Prefecture and City and Zhangjiakou Prefecture, for Qinglong County, and for the poverty-stricken mountain areas around Taihang Shan, Yan Shan, and Heng Shan. It is suggested that the grain bureaus in these areas should be renamed as grain and edible oil companies which not only continue to be responsible for their supply in urban areas, but also go all out to invigorate the management of grain and edible oil and render good service for the people's livelihood.

CSO: 4007/23

HEBEI

HEBEI REPORTS ON PEASANTS' INCOME, CONSUMPTION LEVEL

SK160115 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT  
1 Oct 85

[Text] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the income and the consumption level of the people in urban and rural areas of our province have been raised substantially. Thanks to the development of the diversified economy and the increase in the prices of farm products, the income and consumption level of peasants, in particular, have been somewhat raised more quickly. In 1984, the average per capita net income of peasants was 345 yuan. It is expected to reach 390 yuan in 1985, showing a 120-percent increase over 1980. The average per capita income of the 470,000 specialized households was 912 yuan, which represented an increase of 260 percent over the provincial peasants' per capita income of 345 yuan.

The income of urban worker families has also increased notably. In 1984, the average monthly per capita income for living expenses was 46.21 yuan, 6.28 yuan more than in 1983 and a 41.75-percent increase over 1980. Accompanying the income increase is the continuous improvement in the consumption level of urban and rural residents. By 1984, there were 41 washing machines, 82 television sets, 31 recorders and 43 electric fans, per 100 urban households, and 119 bicycles, 62 sewing machines, 168 clocks, 99 wrist watches, and 5 television sets per 100 rural households, doubling the 1980 figures. Washing machines and electric fans have also entered peasant families.

Savings deposits of urban and rural people continued to increase. By the end of 1984, savings deposits of the people of the province had reached more than 7.9 billion yuan, a 280-percent increase over those of 1980, of which the savings of urban residents increased by 210 percent and those of rural residents by 370 percent.

Medical and housing conditions also showed fairly great improvements. By the end of 1984, medical units of the province had had more than 110,000 sickbeds, some 14,000 more than in 1980. From 1981 to 1984, the capital construction facilities built by state units and new houses built by collective units totaled more than 19.3 million square meters. Housing conditions of urban residents have improved remarkably.

CSO: 4007/42

HEBEI

BRIEFS

**GRAIN PRODUCTION**—Hebei has surpassed the grain production task for the 6th 5-Year Plan. For the past four years, the annual average output of grain has been 35.5 billion jin. Every year grain output has increased 4.1 percent, 0.3 percent more than the yearly average increase called for in the 6th 5-Year Plan. This year grain output increased over last year. The total output of wheat doubled over that of 1980. Even though the province has experienced serious natural disasters, autumn grain will increase over that of last year. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 85 p 1]

**HEBEI COTTON OUTPUT**—During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, Hebei Province rationally readjusted the cultivation structures of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops. From 1980 to 1984 the province succeeded in quadrupling the total output of cotton. The total income of the cotton growers reached some 10.4 billion yuan. The average income of each cotton grower was some 1,600 yuan. [Summary] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Sep 85]

CSO: 4007/42

HEILONGJIANG

HEILONGJIANG PROGRESS IN FOREST INDUSTRY

SK030211 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service 1000 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpts] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the forest industrial enterprises in our province have persistently implemented the principle of taking the building of forests as a foundation and have made marked achievements in cultivating reserve forest resources. Over the past 5 years, the province has reforested 9.43 million mu, of which 7 million mu survived, an increase of 37 percent over the Fifth 5-Year Plan period.

In the past 30 years before the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the forest industrial enterprises across the province had attached importance to deforestation to the neglect of building forests. Under the situation of more deforestation than afforestation, our province's forest resources were threatened.

Since the beginning of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, our forest industrial enterprises have made great progress in building forests by focusing on raising the growth volume of forests, accelerating the development of reforestation and fast-growing, high-yield forests, and improving the tending of forests. Over the past 5 years, the areas for growing saplings increased by 23,000 mu, the total grown-up saplings reached 3 billion, 9.43 million mu were reforested, and 7 million mu of artificial forests were preserved, an increase of 37 percent over the Fifth 5-Year Plan period.

In 1984, over 2 million mu were reforested in state forests across the province, an increase of 11.8 percent over 1983. This year, 2.48 million mu were afforested, an increase of 24.3 percent over 1984.

CSO: 4007/22



HEILONGJIANG

GRAIN PROCESSING INDUSTRIES IMPROVED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Liu Tingyi [0491 1694 5030]: "Grain Departments Actively Launch Full Processing; Amount of Refined Rice Flour Reaching Markets Continues To Grow; Masses' Tastes Improve; Desire To Eat Best Quality and Well"]

[Text] In order to meet changes in the diet of the province's urban and rural residents, grain departments in all jurisdictions have actively launched the refining and full processing of grain, and the amounts of refined rice flour reaching markets continues to grow. During the first half of this year, special grade 1 and special grade 2 rice flour as a proportion of total flour rose from 12.37 percent during the same period in 1984 to 18 percent in 1985. Special grade and first and second grade husked rice accounted for 91.47 percent of the total reaching markets.

As urban and rural living standards have risen in recent years, the demand for refined flour has steadily increased. In order to meet this change, four large new flour mills have been built in the province, and technical improvements have been made in more than 10 medium-size flour mills. In addition, the potential within old flour mills has been tapped for multi-level, multi-variety production, and production of more and better flour. Right now, specially refined flour has begun to be supplied to all the medium-size and larger cities in the province.

Inasmuch as the supply of husked rice is still inadequate, the masses are particularly fond of refined rice flour and refined flour from grains other than wheat and rice. In order to satisfy the masses' needs as quickly as possible, grain processing plants everywhere have striven to improve the condition of their equipment and to upgrade their technology to increase the amounts of refined rice flour and refined miscellaneous grain flour that is processed. The amounts processed of first and second grade corn bran and corn flour, and of first and second grade gaoliang and millet have continued to grow. The proportion of miscellaneous grain and flour processed during the first half of 1985 was 16.88 percent. Early in 1985, grain processing units throughout the province put up themselves or borrowed more than 5 million yuan for technical improvements in 15 rice and miscellaneous grain workshops, which are expected to go into production by the end of the year.

Simultaneous with the development of grain processing, grain and edible oil processing enterprises everywhere have made major efforts at multiple processing, and outputs of multiple processed and prepared foods has increased yearly. Output of fine dried noodles has risen from 20 million jin to 160 million jin. Output of bread has reached 10 million jin or 15 percent of the gross output of the bread industry nationwide for first place. Harbin City as well as Anda, Baiquan, Gannan and Fujin counties have also produced more than 900,000 jin of the famous traditional granulated flour.

9432

CSO: 4007/452

HEILONGJIANG

HEILONGJIANG IMPROVES GRAIN PURCHASE MEASURES

SK091505 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT  
8 Oct 85

[Text] The grain departments throughout the province will no longer have peasants store the sold grain for the state in purchasing autumn grains this year and will adequately relax the requirement of grain moisture content in purchases.

In order to vigorously grasp the purchase of autumn grains, to have the grain resources well in hand, and to not only do well in making arrangements for market supply but also to fulfill the task of the country's export, the provincial people's government has put forward the following demands and new provisions: In purchasing grains, we should not only conduct adequate control over the moisture content of grains, but also adequately relax the requirement of grain moisture content. On the premise of purchasing no spoiled grains at present, various localities may allow their purchased soybean to have a moisture content of 15 percent in line with their local conditions and may adequately relax the requirement of moisture content in purchasing corn. After the ground permanently freezes, we should relax the requirement of moisture content in purchasing all kinds of grains. Efforts should be made to strictly honor the contracts signed for grain production and to purchase the grains by the given date in line with the category and volume fixed by the contract. We should encourage farm households to sell their surplus grains to the state. In purchasing the surplus grains, the state grain departments should enforce the added price system in line with the rate—they may attach the 50 percent of added price to the surplus grains according to the price fixed by unified purchase. Areas that have concentrated on corn production and experienced a poor harvest may fulfill their contracts with cereal or millet. We may also enforce the added price system in line with the rate in purchasing gaoliang in order to provide supplies for breweries.

CSO: 4007/42

HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

**HEILONGJIANG GRAIN PRODUCTION**—During the period covered by the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Heilongjiang Province topped 30 billion jin in its total grain output. Over the past 5 years, the province selected a total of 92 fine varieties of crop seeds for development and popularized these fine varieties on more than 60 million mu of farmland. At the same time, the province has established a total of 82 seed companies which have supplied more than 300 million jin of fine varieties of seeds annually, doubling that before the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. It is estimated that about 30 fine varieties of crop seeds will be popularized throughout the province next year. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Sep 85]

**HEILONGJIANG DAIRY PRODUCTS**—During the period covered by the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the dairy industry has developed rapidly in Heilongjiang Province. At present the province has a total of 113 dairy products processing enterprises, ranking first in the country, with a daily fresh milk processing capacity of 1,985 tons. This year the output of dairy products will reach 42,000 tons, an increase of 220 percent over 1980. Since 1981 our province has invested 61.83 million yuan in developing the dairy industry. By the end of August this year, dairy industrial enterprises across the province accumulated 79.6 million yuan of funds, equal to 190 percent of investment in this regard. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Sep 85]

**HEILONGJIANG DELEGATION TO ROMANIA**—At the invitation of the Romanian Ministries of Agriculture and Food Industry, a 6-member Heilongjiang Provincial agricultural delegation headed by Chen Yulin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, left Harbin for Romania on 6 October on an agricultural and animal husbandry technical investigation and friendship visit. Responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government, and other relevant departments sent the delegation off at the railway station. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Oct 85]

CSO: 4007/26

HENAN

BRIEF

HENAN FISHERY--The province has been rapidly developing fishery production this year. The province now has 2.28 million mu of water surface area for breeding fish, an increase of 36,000 mu over the same period of last year. The province is now breeding 2.1 billion fry, an increase of 1.1 billion fry over the annual target. [Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Sep 85 HK]

HENAN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--An excellent situation has appeared in the province's animal husbandry production. The province fulfilled 1 year ahead of schedule all targets set in the Sixth 5-Year Plan for animal production. In 1984 the province had some 7.94 million of livestock, ranking third in the country. The total output value of the province's animal husbandry production for 1984 was 2.07 billion yuan, an increase of more than 100 percent over 1978. This year the province has some 8.25 million of livestock, an increase of 13 percent over last year. [Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Sep 85]

CSO: 4007/23



HUBEI

BRIEFS

HUBEI FORESTRY PRODUCTION--The province has rapidly developed the forestry industry in recent years. The forestry industry has now become a new industry in the province. The usage ratio of timber in the province is 12 percent, higher than the national average. The total output value of the province's main forestry products for 1984 was more than 30 million yuan, an increase of 150 percent over 1980. The output value of the province's main forestry products for the first 8 months this year increased by nearly 100 percent over the same period last year. [Summary] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 85]

HUBEI FARM PRODUCTION--The state-run farms in the province have given full play to the local natural resources, readjusted the production structure, and developed commodity economy, achieving gratifying results. In the industrial output value alone, the profit achieved by the province's 49 state-run farms for the first half of this year amounted to 20.77 million yuan. The summer grain output of the farms this year was 273 million jin, an increase of 16.8 percent over last year. The rapeseed output of the farms reached 15.3 million jin, an increase of 60.1 percent over last year. The area for growing sugarcane, flax, and other economic crops has been expanded. The farms have made more progress in developing aquatic products, animal husbandry, and forestry compared with last year. Rapid developments have also been made by the farms in industry and commerce. [Summary] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 85]

CSO: 4007/23

HUNAN

MEASURES URGED TO PROTECT RAMIE PRODUCTION

Changsha HUNAN JINGJI XINXIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Li Zongdao [2621 1350 6670]: "Adopt Vigorous Measures To Protect Our Superiority in Ramie Production"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Opinions vary right now on the problem of ramie production and marketing. Professor Li Zongdao of Hunan Agricultural College is Hunan's well-known ramie specialist. His views are provocative and we hope everyone will pay close attention to them. We recommend that the departments concerned conduct a comprehensive analysis of ramie production and marketing, provide the people with reliable information on it and better develop Hunan's economic strengths in this area.

Recently there have been successive news reports published in several domestic newspapers and periodicals on "the slowdown in the international ramie market." The crux of these articles has been that "Japan has decided to suspend price negotiations on imports of Chinese ramie and thereby resist importing our ramie items and flaxen thread;" and that "the United States has also adopted certain administrative measures that impel a slowdown in the upsurge of ramie sales on the international market" and so forth. The widespread dissemination of this news has gravely influenced Hunan's plan for the 9 counties that are ramie textile raw material bases to expand cultivation of new regional varieties of ramie by 200,000 mu and increase production of high grade unprocessed ramie by 150,000 dan in 1985, and to increase production by 500,000 dan in 1986. Many farmers have not dared to expand ramie cultivation in accordance with the original plan.

In this connection, I have interviewed the relevant responsible comrades in the Hunan Textile Import and Export Corp, the Hunan Local Livestock Products Import and Export Corp, and the Hunan General Textiles Industrial Corp. They told me that it is not that Japan does not want our ramie, but that we cannot satisfy their needs. Likewise, Hunan's ramie textiles are well received in the United States, but again, we are unable to satisfy their demand. The United States has instituted no new administrative (restrictive) measures such as setting import quotas or levies and heavy taxes such as are imposed on cotton textiles. These points amply illustrate that the "slowdown," in a word, cannot be the problem and that there are still bright prospects for growth in the ramie industry.

In order to acquire an understanding of world ramie industry news, in December 1984 I headed an observation group to visit Brazil, which is the world's second largest ramie producer. The Brazil Ramie Textile Plant asked Hunan to supply it with unprocessed ramie, and we concluded a long-term contract with them. In addition to establishing a large number of ramie cultivation in Uruguay and the Philippines. In 1985 a group of American agricultural experts began to plan and prepare for a huge ramie development program in Taiwan. Obviously the international upsurge in ramie production is still expanding. China's ramie product exports are currently limited only to Japan and the United States, while markets in European, Oceanic, Middle Eastern and Southeast Asian nations and regions, as well as domestic markets, are awaiting development and have great potential and broad prospects.

China's ramie cultivation and textiles industries both occupy dominant world positions, and Hunan is preeminent in these fields within China, but they are currently under strong assault. The major problems are that there is a sharp contradiction between unprocessed ramie supply and marketing, prices are skyrocketing, and there have been serious declines in the quality of unprocessed ramie and refined ramie. These factors have caused ramie textile plants to complain endlessly, business abroad has reacted strongly, and the reputation of Hunan exports has been seriously affected. Government foreign exchange revenue will experience a vast decline in Hunan in 1985. Due to increased "liquid currency," the inability to deliver to customers and the failure to deliver on time, the foreign trade department's customers are dropping away one after the other. I suggest that the Hunan government and the areas concerned adopt measures to coordinate their relationships, bring consistency to foreign trade, and protect Hunan's dominant position in the ramie industry.

12510

CSO: 4007/420

HUNAN

CIRCULAR ON ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF ARABLE LAND

HK230339 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] On 16 September, the provincial government office issued a circular urging all localities to investigate the situation whereby arable land in towns and township is used for construction.

In addition, the provincial government sent investigation teams yesterday to Yueyang and Changde.

Since August, the provincial radio and television stations have repeatedly reported cases of using arable land in towns and townships for construction. The seriousness of the situation has attracted the attention of the provincial people's government. A responsible comrade of the provincial government wrote in a document that the problem of indiscriminately occupying arable land was so serious that we must organize the departments concerned to investigate the matter. Therefore, the leadership at various levels would attach importance to the issue and would check the tendency to indiscriminately use arable land. For this reason, the provincial people's government office issued a special circular proposing investigation guidelines: on the area of arable land used by towns and townships for construction; on the effects of indiscriminately occupying and using the arable land; and on the adoption of specific policies or measures against the indiscriminate occupation of arable land.

The provincial government plans to convene a meeting in early November on the results of the investigation.

CSO: 4007/22

HUNAN

# NEW PLANTING METHOD BOOSTS ORANGE OUTPUT

OW211132 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Changsha, September 21 (XINHUA)—Output of oranges reportedly can be increased 15 times by using a new method invented by a horticulturist in Hunan Province, central China.

Using the improved method, 3,000 to 9,000 saplings can produce 15 to 45 tons of oranges on one hectare, compared to three tons of 600 saplings by the traditional way.

The method was devised by Liu Qingmin, 44, an expert in the horticulture research institute of Hunan Agricultural Science Academy.

The new method involves grafting three orange buds on nursery stock which has grown in the fields for one year without transplantation. Under the old system, only one bud was grafted on the stock, then transplanted to the field.

The new-method saplings bear fruit within two to three years, as against five to eight years the traditional way.

Liu introduced his invention in Shimen County in Hunan. The county's orange output increased nine times in the past four years, it was reported.

The new method is being introduced to Chinese farmers with low interest loans of 800,000 yuan from the State Science and Technology Commission.

China ranks seventh in orange production in the world, but its citizens eat only 1.5 kilograms of oranges on average each year, compared to the 11.7 kilogram average worldwide.

CSO: 4020/9



JIANGSU

# FERTILIZER SALES HIT NEW RECORD HIGHS

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 85 p 2

[Article: "Jiangsu Fertilizer Sales Show Marked Improvement"]

[Text] There has recently been an upturn in sales of fertilizers for agricultural use in the Jiangsu. According to statistics, sales figures for June showed a total volume of 825,000 tons--a 4.1-percent increase from the same period a year ago and up more than 320,000 tons from May. This was a record for this period in recent years. Now many farm localities are experiencing a "fertilizer sales boom." In a few places, operating units which had been concerned about the possibility of backlogs saw their entire stocks of nitrogen fertilizers bought up by farmers, and overall, the supply situation is tight.

Sales of chemical fertilizer in Jiangsu had been falling over the past year. The upsurge since June has been brought about by three major factors.

First, there has been a correction of the lack of attention being paid to grain production in some areas, and the ideology of "the importance of farming" has taken new root. Farmers have been willing to invest in their crops, which has put pressure on fertilizer demand.

Second, the reduction in area planted in grain this summer, combined with natural causes, has had an impact on yields. This has led to an expansion of the area to be devoted to such fall crops as rice, to compensate for the summer shortfall and a concomitant increase in sales of chemical fertilizers.

Finally, there have been significant improvements in methods of supplying fertilizers to various regions. There has been a change in view concerning the stifling effect of overcentralized planning which led at times to no circulation at all. In some places, prices for fertilizer outside of planning have been allowed to float.

12303  
CSO: 4007/430

JILIN

BRIEFS

CHANGBAI MOUNTAINS AREA DEVELOPMENT--Changchun, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--A new program has been worked out for the development of the Changbai mountains area in Jilin Province, Northeast China, according to a recent provincial conference. According to the new plans, by the end of the century intensive afforestation efforts are expected to result in an annual output of timber of as much as 7.5 million cubic meters. Wild plant resources are to be cultivated and harvested in a systematic way. The total installed capacity of hydropower resources in the area will be more than 4 million kilowatts a year. The plentiful metal mineral resources in the area will also be exploited. The new program is aimed at strengthening scientific research on the mountain area and raising the social and economic results and maintaining ecologic balance. Covering an area of 94,600 square km, the Changbai mountains area is rich in natural resources. Two nature reserves have been set up in the area which has 1,400 varieties of plants, including 700 varieties of medical herbs. As the new program is put into effect, four more nature reserves for forests and four for animals will be designated. The area is known for Manchurian tiger, leopard, sika, sable, musk deer and other rare animals. The Changbai mountain range forms the border between Liaoning and Jilin provinces of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 G.T 4 Oct 85/

CSO: 4020/22

LIAONING

BRIEFS

**LIAONING HOG RAISING**—Liaoning Province has made steady progress in raising hogs this year. As of the end of August this year, the province had 10.64 million head of hogs, a 630,000 head increase over the figure of the corresponding 1984 period. The retail price of pork was around 1.5 yuan, which is lower than the price fixed by the state. Total pork sales in the province reached more than 48,000 tons, a 60 percent increase over the figure of the corresponding 1984 period. [Excerpts] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Oct 85]

**PEASANTS' INCOME INCREASES**—During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the income of our province's peasant families increased continuously. Their living standards improved unceasingly and their consumption structure changed obviously. Last year, the average per capita income of peasants in our province reached 477.4 yuan, showing an increase of 74.9 percent over 1980—the year before the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan—and an average annual increase of 15 percent. If the rise in commodity prices is factored in, the average annual increase was 13 percent. Comparing 1984 with 1980, the proportion of peasant households with an average per capita net income of less than 200 yuan to the total number of households surveyed dropped from 28.4 percent to 7.6 percent. The proportion of peasant households with an average per capita income of more than 500 yuan rose from 6.3 percent to 39.6 percent. By the end of 1984, the average housing area owned by each peasant reached 14.4 square meters, an increase of 3.4 square meters over 1980. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Sep 85 SK]

CSO: 4007/22

NEI MONGGOL

NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR ON COMBATING PASTORAL SABOTEURS

SK090525 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT  
7 Oct 85

[Text] On 5 October, the autonomous regional People's Government issued an emergency circular, urging the pastoral areas to strictly prohibit outsiders from collecting black moss.

The circular points out: At present, the region has incurred many sabotaging activities in pastoral areas. What is worst is that some unauthorized outsiders have collected black moss in the pastoral areas and dug herb medicines arbitrarily. All of this has seriously damaged the vegetation of grassland and the construction of pastoral areas. Furthermore, some unlawful elements have destroyed the housing and herding facilities of the man-made pastures, robbed herdsmen's property, killed livestock, and have scolded and beaten herdsmen and personnel in charge of pastureland management. In addition, some bad elements have sowed dissension among the various nationalities by seizing the opportunity of collecting moss. All of these problems have interfered in and damaged the order of production and livelihood in some pastoral areas and disturbed the public order in these areas.

In order to prevent the problems mentioned above as soon as possible and to ensure the smooth progress in conducting production and construction in pastoral areas, the autonomous regional People's Government has demanded that, effective from the day on which the circular will be issued, no units or individuals will be allowed to collect black moss or dig herb medicines in these areas. All those who have entered the pastoral areas for this purpose must leave the areas immediately. Those who refuse to abide by the circular and still remain there after the given date will be punished by the People's Governments at all levels through the confiscation of their tools, vehicles, and harvested crops or through imposing fines on them. Criminals who have destroyed herdsmen's facilities such as houses, wells, and railings, robbed herdsmen's property and animals, beaten herdsmen and the personnel in charge of pastureland management, and have destroyed state property and disturbed social order and peace should be thoroughly and immediately investigated and punished in line with the law. In order to protect the pastoral vegetation effectively, the autonomous regional People's Government has decided that no one will be allowed to collect black moss in the next 3 years.

NEI MONGGOL

NEI MONGGOL TAKES MEASURES FOR AUTUMN VEGETABLE SUPPLY

SK160428 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT  
14 Oct 85

[Text] Together with the Hohhot City People's Government, the regional department concerned has taken timely measures to strive to achieve the supply of autumn vegetables and the storage work in winter.

Recently, Zhou Hui, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, gave instructions on many occasions to relevant departments and Hohhot and Baotou Cities, calling for making early efforts to arrange well the supply of vegetables for urban people. The regional department concerned and the Hohhot City People's Government timely organized personnel to conduct investigations among vegetable growers to know the real situation in vegetable growing and to simultaneously examine the market supply and prices of autumn vegetables among vegetable shops and country fairs, then made careful arrangements for the supply of autumn vegetables and the winter storage work, and worked out realistic measures.

First, we should stabilize the prices of vegetables. Hohhot City has decided that the retail prices of Chinese cabbage and cabbage this year will remain unchanged and maintain the level of last year. A discount must be given to those who purchase 100 jin or more of vegetables.

Second, the state-run vegetable companies should play a key role in purchasing vegetables. They must purchase all commodity vegetables up to the purchasing standards from vegetable growers, whether or not the vegetables are covered by the contracts. The state-run vegetable storage places should choose some good vegetables for full storage. Simultaneously, to cope with this year's real situation of an autumn vegetables shortage, they should allocate and transport vegetables from other places as soon as possible to ensure a sufficient supply of vegetables.

Third, all organs, organizations, and units should be mobilized to directly help transport vegetables from vegetable growing areas in order to alleviate constructions in transport of vegetables. However, the vegetables must not be purchased at prices higher than the fixed prices, unless the prices of vegetables are raised. We should strengthen the management of the vegetable prices among country fairs and fix the ceiling of vegetable prices. We must not mark the prices of vegetables ourselves.



NEI MONGGOL

#### TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON PROCURING GRAIN, OIL

SK230711 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Excerpt] On the evening of 21 September, the regional CPC Committee and government held a regional telephone conference, calling on various localities to strive to make this year's grain and oil procurement successful, to ensure the fulfillment of the grain and oil purchasing contract, and to strive to procure more. The conference was presided over by Tian Congming, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee.

Ma Zhenduo, vice chairman of the regional government, spoke at the conference. He said: This year our region's agricultural production situation has been good. Despite a drop in the grain sowing acreage and various natural disasters in the localities, our region is still expecting a good harvest thanks to new plowing techniques and the popularization of good seed strains. The grain output is estimated to reach 11.5 to 12 billion jin. At present, our region still cannot achieve self-sufficiency in grain. We still need to import about 2 billion jin of grain annually. Therefore, CPC Committees and governments at all levels should never slacken their efforts in grain production and grain work. Comrade Ma Zhenduo called on the various localities to do the following aspects of work well:

1. The grain contract purchasing task is a state plan, therefore, it should be resolutely implemented. Various leagues should ensure the fulfillment of their purchasing tasks. Leagues and cities may make up for poor harvests in the years of rich harvests and may readjust the purchasing tasks of their banners, counties, and districts where the year's good or poor harvests are uneven.
2. We should persist in the contract purchasing policy. The agricultural production units and peasant households should sell their contract-purchased grain at proportional prices. The above-contract crop varieties such as wheat, unhulled rice, corn, and soybeans may be purchased without restriction at proportional prices or lower than proportional prices. Millet, rice, sorghum, and husked oats which can be sold locally may also be purchased without restriction at proportional prices or lower than the proportional prices.
3. We should invigorate the purchases and sales of noncontracted grain varieties as well as the processing and conversion of grain.

4. We should do a good job in purchasing oil-bearing seeds. Localities where the system of contract purchase is implemented should strictly fulfill their contract. Above-contract oil-bearing seeds may be purchased at prices lower than proportional prices. Localities where the system of contracted purchase is not implemented may be purchased without restrictions at proportional prices as last year.

5. We should strengthen the management of grain and oil markets. We should exercise rigid control over the contract purchase of grain varieties and should vitalize the noncontracted purchase of grain varieties. Before fulfilling the grain purchasing tasks, the various leagues and cities should not allow any units and individuals to take part in the business of those grain varieties under contract purchase.

6. The banks should list the funds needed for the purchases of grain and oil under or not under contracts in their special loan quotas and should guarantee the supplies.

7. We should strictly implement grain quality standards, persist in determining prices according to the quality, and guard against the practice of forcing down or raising the grades and prices of grain and oil.

Comrade Tian Congming also spoke at the conference. We stressed: In addition to doing a good job in the purchase of grain and oil, all localities should also do a good job in the purchase of agricultural and animal husbandry by-products.

CSO: 4007/22

NEI MONGGOL

# NEI MONGGOL POPULARIZES AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES

QW041010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Hohhot, October 4 (XINHUA)--One of the poorest counties in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has raised its income level by popularizing agro-technique.

Hangjin Rear Banner (County) harvested over 3,000 kilograms of grain per hectare last year, up from 1,500 kilograms in 1978. The annual income per person last year was 360 yuan, as against 50 yuan in the past.

Hangjin Rear Banner (County) is at the top of the great bend of the Yellow River covering an area of 1.79 million hectares.

Since 1980 the banner government has invited agricultural experts to give lectures to officials at various levels to improve their knowledge of scientific farming. It also has sent more than 300 people to study in 44 colleges and technical schools.

Scientific farming pamphlets and journals valued at 100,000 yuan were compiled and distributed free to peasants last year.

Agrotechnicians and experts in livestock and in forestry have been sent into the countryside to teach science and new farming methods to peasants.

Last winter saw more than 60,000 peasants in the banner (county) attending courses on rotation of cereal crops and grass, combination of farm and raising livestock and using of plastic film covers to increase beet output.

As a result of the training, Hangjin Rear Banner has more than 1,700 exemplary households in scientific farming.

Wu Baoguang is one of the outstanding peasants. He harvested 15,000 kilograms of wheat and maize per hectare by using the plastic film technique last year. Hundreds of people have called on his home to learn the skill.

CSO: 4020/15

NEI MONGGOL

#### NEI MONGGOL ACHIEVEMENTS IN RURAL REFORM REPORTED

SK031158 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT  
2 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Our region has scored gratifying achievements in the second rural reform, which was begun this year. The long-standing irrational structure of rural production has been readjusted comprehensively, and the ratio between grain and cash crops has been gradually rationalized.

According to information provided by departments concerned, our region is expected to reap a bumper agricultural harvest this year. The total grain output will be slightly lower than or reach the figure of 1984--a big bumper harvest year; total output of oil-bearing crops, beets, and other cash crops will be considerably greater than that of 1984; and the output value of the cropping industry will be greater than the 1984 figure, to some extent.

According to statistics of departments concerned, the sown area across the region reached 68 million mu this year, a drop of 2.08 percent from the actual down area in 1984. Of this 68 million mu of sown area, the area sown with crop seeds reached 51 million mu, a drop of 5.3 million mu, or 9.26 percent, from that of 1984. The reduction in grain-growing area in 1985 is equal to the total reduction of grain-growing area in the 6 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The total area grown with cash crops has increased from 9.5 million mu in 1984 to 13.9 million mu in 1985, an increase of 4.3 million mu, or 45.58 percent, over 1984. Considering the total sown area, the proportion of grain-sowing area has dropped from 81.23 percent in 1984 to 75.04 percent in 1985, and that of area grown with cash crops has risen from 13.74 percent to 20.52 percent.

CSO: 4007/26

NEI MONGGOL

# NEI MONGGOL IMPROVEMENTS IN PEASANTS' LIVELIHOOD

SK020532 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT  
1 Oct 85

[Text] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the living standards of the peasants in our region have remarkably improved. According to a sample survey made this year, the per-capita net income of the peasants in our region last year reached 336.12 yuan, an increase of 154.77 yuan or 85.3 percent over 1980. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, along with the increase of peasants income the consumption level has rapidly raised and remarkable changes have taken place in the consumption structure. The sum of per-capita consumption of the peasants last year reached 245.59 yuan, an increase of 87.79 yuan or 55.6 percent over 1980.

According to a survey made by regional departments concerned, new characteristics of the peasants' consumption situation during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period are as follows:

1. The commodity consumption volume has increased. The commodity consumption is a major sign to reflect the living standards of the peasant households. The bigger the commodity consumption volume of the peasants in 1984 reached 119.73 yuan, an increase of 42.35 yuan or 54.5 percent over the figure of 77.38 yuan in 1980.
2. The consumption volume of high-grade and top-quality commodities has increased. As the peasants' income increases, they cannot be content only with ordinary food and clothing. A group of peasants who have become rich has stressed nutritious food, beautiful clothing, expensive daily necessities, and spacious houses.
3. The consumption volume for cultural activities has increased. The per-capita expenses of the peasants for cultural activities reached 5.62 yuan, an increase of 1.53 yuan over 1980.

The findings made by regional departments concerned have indicated that great changes have taken place in the living standards of the peasants in our region during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.



Along with the overall readjustment of the rural production structure, in the first half of this year, the per-capita cash income of the peasants in the region reached 117.09 yuan, an all-time high since the previous corresponding periods. In particular, the cash income from livestock products showed a faster increase and rose from 15.74 yuan in 1984 to 24.87 yuan. This indicates that rapid development has been made in livestock production in the course of the rural production restructure.

CSO: 4007/26

SHAANXI

SHAANXI CALLS FOR RESOLUTE ACTION TO PREVENT SOIL EROSION

HK090721 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] A report compiled by the provincial water and soil conservation bureau suggests that serious soil erosion caused by human activities has been noticed in various parts of the province. Various localities are required to take measures to prevent such a situation from becoming more serious.

Over the past years, some units have been dumping residue at will in the course of mining. This has caused new soil erosion. For example, some people of Tongguan County carry out mining in the southern mountainous area by destroying the trees on the mountains, thus causing total devastation to the 3,000 mu of forest belonging to the (Xuchongyi) production brigade. Every year, the Jiaoping zphi (Tianhe) opencut mines of the Tongchuan mine bureau dump 3 million cubic meters of earth and stones in the nearby mountain slopes and ravines. This has caused a rise in the riverbed of (Yuhua He), and a large area of farmland is frequently flooded. When building a highway, Fengxian County did not take conservation measures against landslides. As a result, landslides have taken place along 19 sections of the highway, destroying a total area of 12,000 square meters of the highway.

The department concerned has called on various localities to energetically propagate and resolutely implement the provincial government's regulations on paying attention to water and soil conservation in the course of mining, on cracking down on offenders, and on preventing human factors from causing soil erosion.

CSO: 4007/43

SHAANXI

BRIEFS

SHAANXI DEVELOPS ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Shaanxi Province has steadily developed animal husbandry. In the first 9 months of this year, the output of meat, milk, eggs, and other animal products increased substantially over the previous years. In the past years, this province has made great efforts to improve animal breeds and to grow more forage grass and fodder. All such measures have contributed to the development of animal husbandry. [Summary] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Oct 85]

SHAANXI DEVELOPS INDUSTRIAL CROPS--Over the past 2 years, the province's acreage of industrial crops has exceeded 10 million mu, and its total output value has exceeded 1 billion yuan. Since the beginning of last year, while grasping the grain production, the province had conformed to the actual market demands and appropriately expanded the acreage of industrial crops, including rapeseed, tea, mulberry, cotton, flowers, fruits, peanuts and so on at 54 bases. [Summary] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Oct 85]

CSO: 4007/43

SHANDONG

RURAL ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 6TH 5-YEAR PLAN

SK030800 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the province's rural economy has developed rapidly, and all the major targets set by the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the agricultural front have been prefulfilled. During this period, the vast number of workers and staff members throughout the province have conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the three No. 1 documents of the CPC Central Committee, further popularized and perfected the output-related contracted responsibilities system, and gradually readjusted the structure of rural production, thus mobilizing the enthusiasm of peasants in production, and effecting a new leap in the provincial rural economy.

According to statistics of the provincial Statistical Bureau, among various major targets for agriculture, output of grain reached 54 billion jin in 1983, prefulfilling by 2 years the target of 52 billion jin set by the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The targets set by the Sixth 5-Year Plan for output of cotton and oil-bearing seeds had also been prefulfilled by 2 years. The target for the provincial agricultural output value set by the Sixth 5-Year Plan was overfulfilled in 1983. This year, the total provincial agricultural output value is estimated at 35.46 billion yuan. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the total provincial agricultural output value has increased at an average rate of 12.8 percent per year, 2.5 times the increase rate set by the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the structure of rural production has daily become more rational, and the marketing rate of agricultural by-products has been raised somewhat. In the total agricultural output value, the proportion of the cropping industry has dropped from 69 percent in 1980 to 59 percent this year, and that of the sideline production has risen by 13 percent over 1980.

CSO: 4007/26

SHANDONG

BRIEFS

SHANDONG FRESH WATER FISHERY—Shandong Province saw an upward trend in developing seawater and fresh water fishery. It is estimated that this year the province's fish and shrimp totals will reach some 90 million jin, an increase of more than 30 million jin over 1984. Our province has 7 million mu of water areas and more than 10 million mu of saline-alkali low-lying lands suitable for developing the breeding of aquatic products. So far, the province as a whole has nearly 1.5 million mu of water areas for fresh water fishery, an increase of 200,000 mu over 1984. Some 250,000 mu of seawater areas were used for breeding shrimp, an increase of more than 90,000 mu. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Oct 85]

SHANDONG COTTON EXPORTS—Shandong Province has increased its cotton export volume year after year. According to statistics, in 1983 the province's cotton export volume was 6,000 tons, accounting for only 4.9 percent of China's total cotton export volume. In 1984, the cotton export volume increased to 34,000 tons, accounting for 17 percent of China's total cotton export volume. This created more than \$50 million in foreign exchange. From January to August, our province concluded a transaction of 74,000 tons, exported 43,000 tons, and created \$55 million in foreign exchange. It is estimated that the annual cotton export will reach 70,000 to 80,000 tons, which will account for about 20 percent of the China's total cotton export volume, ranking second to Jiangsu Province in China's cotton exports. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Oct 85]

CSO: 4007/42



SHANXI

GRAIN BUREAU COMRADE INTERVIEWED ON SUMMER HARVEST

Taiyuan SHANXI NONGMIN in Chinese 12 Jul 85 p 1

[Report of interview with responsible comrade in the Shanxi Grain Bureau, by Cao Weifeng [2580 5898 6912], Li Gaofeng [2621 7559 1496] and Du Taorong [2629 2711 2837]: "How To Do a Good Job on the 1985 Summer Grain Harvest;" date and place not given]

[Text] The summer grain harvest in Shanxi is nearly at an end now and has already reached its climax. Recently we interviewed the responsible comrade in the provincial grain bureau on how to do a good job in the 1985 summer grain harvest.

[Question] What is the overall situation in Shanxi's 1985 summer grain harvest?

[Answer] Despite drought, hail and various other natural disasters, Shanxi's 1985 summer grain crops are approaching 1984 levels in terms of total yield. This has created the preconditions for a good summer grain harvest. Looking at the trend of harvest work, due to an early start and fairly full work preparations everywhere, a gratifying situation emerged right from the start. The total provincial summer grain procurement quota for 1985 is over 1.437 billion jin of grain, or over twice the amount recorded for the same period in 1984.

[Question] According to reports from grain departments at the grassroots level, warehouses are now quite crowded and this is affecting the summer grain harvest. How can we resolve this problem?

[Answer] This is indeed a problem. Due to successive bumper crops in Shanxi and increases in the harvest year after year, warehouses are filled to bursting. At the same time, the grain which should have been transferred to other provinces has not been shipped out, so as of now there is a great deal of grain that we have had no choice but to pile up outside the warehouses and leave in the open air. However, this problem must not affect the summer grain harvest; we must use every means at our disposal to resolve it. First, we must clear out the warehouses and tap latent potential. Second, we must actively institute storage by the people as proxies for the state, educate the peasants to help share the state's burdens and arrive at a reasonable solution for the problem of remuneration. Third, any grain that will not fit in the warehouses can be stored in the open air. Fourth, we must actively organize grain transfers to outside the province and use every means at our disposal to complete the program for grain allocation and transfer.

[Question] After the farmers sell their wheat, will their grain chits be honored?

[Answer] As is evident from the preceding situation, the problem of insufficient capital persists in some areas, to the extent that a very few areas have still not paid their 1984 autumn grain chits. This problem has attracted attention at every level of leadership. Due to joint efforts in the grain and banking sectors it now appears that this problem no longer exists in most places. In those few impoverished areas where there are real financial difficulties, they are using every means at their disposal to honor commitments to farmers as quickly as possible.

[Question] According to reports from some farmers, when certain villages pay off their grain chits all sorts of expenses are deducted at every level, so that when the farmers sell their grain they receive little or no ready cash. Is this true?

[Answer] Yes, this type of situation does exist. For example, in Xia County there is one village where a total of 570,000 jin of summer grain, worth 137,000 yuan, was delivered to the state. However, when it came time to honor the chits, deductions were made for agricultural taxes, prepaid down payments, rural and township enterprise subsidies, local teacher subsidies, special subsidies for cadres working in the countryside, cadre allowances, allowances for active and disabled servicemen and the families of revolutionary martyrs, and state treasury bonds. In the end only 50,000-plus yuan made it into the farmers pockets. Not only does this raise strong objections among farmers, it is also inconsistent with grain procurement policies. The provincial government has clearly stipulated that farmers are to be paid when they deliver grain to the state. Whoever delivers grain to the state shall be paid, and, with the exception of agricultural taxes and prepaid down payments, grain departments shall not deduct any other sums of money.

[Question] In some places, although deductions are made only for agricultural taxes, those deductions are made all at once for the whole year, or for most of it, and farmers still receive no ready cash. Is this practice right?

[Answer] No. Agricultural taxes should be deducted proportionately with contract procurement quotas for summer and autumn grain contracts. They may not be deducted all at once.

[Question] What should be done in areas where the market price is higher than the procurement quota price and farmers are unwilling to complete their procurement quota responsibilities?

[Answer] The provincial government has recently issued a circular that clearly indicates that farmers who have contract procurement quota responsibilities must first complete the procurement quota program and be paid strictly according to the contract. Every level of government must educate the farmers to correctly handle the tripartite relationship among the state, the collective and the

individual and ensure that the procurement quota assignment is completely fulfilled. After the procurement contract is fulfilled the surplus grain may be marketed freely. Grain departments must refer to the inverse 3:7 price ratio to follow market proceedings and open up procurement.

[Question] What is to be done in those regions where, due to natural disasters and decreased yields, procurement quota assignments cannot be met?

[Answer] Where farmers truly cannot fulfill the procurement quota contracts because of serious disasters, we must examine and approve them level by level and we may make appropriate reductions. In view of the fact that grain production is uneven, sometimes plentiful and sometimes wanting, it is permissible for local markets to implement grain procurement adjustments on that basis and in accordance with the provincial contract procurement quota program. When townships cannot fulfill the procurement quota program, the county should make adjustments, and where the county cannot fulfill the program, the local markets should make adjustments. However, it is not permissible to use autumn grain to substitute for wheat program quotas.

12510

CSO: 4007/420

SHANXI

## READJUSTING MAKEUP OF RURAL PRODUCTION

Taiyuan SHANXI NONGMIN in Chinese 30 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "How To Readjust the Makeup of Shanxi's Rural Production"]

[Text] Comrade Li Ligong [2621 4539 0501] has indicated in his report to the Fifth Provincial CPC Congress that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we must put our efforts into readjusting the makeup of rural farming and gradually reach a new structure which fits the province's natural and economic conditions. We should be more far-sighted about what to do with grain and not deluded by temporary and low-level surpluses of a structural nature. All measures should be taken toward grain transformation and furtherance of farm sideline product processing, which brings planting, breeding, and processing into one operation. We must maintain stable increases in grain output to bring about an annual output of 20 billion jin by 1990. At the same time, the makeup of Shanxi's rural production must be readjusted and two old ideological conceptions must be overcome from now on. The first holds that any mention of agricultural development must be restricted to the narrow purview of currently tilled areas, rather than looking at the economy of the nation's farmlands as a whole in studying and solving the region's strategic farm development problems. The other holds that any mention of improvements in planting must refer to planting of grain without consideration of other types of planting such as grass, vegetables, trees, and economic crops. Thus, we must go forward to guide the masses in the exploitation of above-ground and below-ground resources and avail ourselves of the special advantages of each. Even as we develop grain and economic crops, we must move vigorously to develop forestry and animal husbandry. We must create a treasury of greenery in trees, irrigated fields, and grasslands across the land, and increase the forestry cover rate from the current figure of 13.8 percent to around 17 percent by 1990. We should gradually increase the share of animal husbandry in gross agricultural output value, and achieve a figure of 650 million jin of meat and 400 million jin of dairy products produced yearly in the province by 1990. In readjusting the rural economic structure, we must speed up development of rural township enterprise and break down the barriers between town and country, different regions, and different forms of ownership. We must implement connections which are multichannelled, multilevel, and diversified. Special attention should be paid to vigorous development of household and joint household industries, and to opening up small-scale coal mines, hydroelectric plants, coal-conversion, concrete, glass, and sulphur factories. This will lead to a broad base for economic connections between urban and rural areas.

SHANXI

BRIEFS

SHANXI TEA MARKET ANALYZED--Analyses show that there are changes in the tea market since this year's tea went on sale: (1) Increase in sales volume; and inadequate supplies of high grades. Beginning last year, tea became a category three sideline product. Sales channels were opened up, the market was revitalized, and supplies were plentiful. There will be large increases in sales volume of intermediate grades in Shanxi this year, with supplies of high grades still short. (2) Tea prices are rising in a steady fashion. Market analyses conducted after spring tea from the producing regions in the south went on sale this year show that crude tea prices are up 5 to 15 percent, while prices for tender leaves are doubling. It is projected that prices for middle and higher grades will float upward 10 to 15 percent this year. (3) Imbalances between quality and price. There was a large amount of precipitation in the south this year. Temperatures were on the low side. This had an impact on normal harvesting. At the same time, local methods of processing in some rural township tea facilities have had an impact on the quality of tea leaves. [Text] [Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 85 p 2] 12303

CSO: 4007/430



XINJIANG

BRIEFS

XINJIANG FISH-BREEDING CENTER--Urumqi, 22 Sep (XINHUA)--The first batch of fish matured in a new fish-breeding center in this capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region went on the market Wednesday. The project, which is still under construction, uses waste water discharged by factories. Covering 4.7 hectares, it will eventually have 16 workshops, a feed-processing factory, a laboratory and hatching rooms. Two workshops have already gone into operation. When completed, it will be the biggest fish-raising center in the landlocked, arid region, and will be able to provide the market with 2,000 tons of fish and 200 million fry a year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 22 Sep 85 OW]

XINJIANG AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION--At present, 46.6 percent of the work of sowing seeds in the Xinjiang Region has been automated and 35.8 percent of the work of reaping forage grass has been automated. The work of sowing seeds and reaping forage grass ranks second in the whole country. Some 24.3 percent of the work of shearing sheep is done by machinery and this work ranks first in the whole country. By the end of last year, the region had had nearly 60,000 tractors, some 6,200 motorcars, and some 26,000 agricultural and sideline products processing machines. The region has set up some 200 modern agricultural machinery management and service centers. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Sep 85 HK]

CSO: 4007/22

ZHEJIANG

TEA OUTPUT IN ZHEJIANG CONTINUES TO DECREASE

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 85 p 2

[Article: "Tea Output in Zhejiang Continues To Fall This Year"]

[Text] Tea production in Zhejiang has fallen for 2 years in a row after the record output of 1982 (2.14 million dan). This year it should be down again. Projections for spring tea are off 20 percent from last year and things do not look good for summer tea either, which should be down as well.

Reasons for this years drop include: (1) Inclement weather conditions which have affected output. In Lin'an County, the impact of weather has been a reduction of some 20 percent. (2) Backlogs from previous years have had an impact on production enthusiasm, leading to deteriorating management of tea orchards. This has affected output to the tune of 14,000 dan in Lin'an County, which is 60 percent of the total reduction. (3) Improvements in wages and increased costs have made farmers wary of picking low-grade tea.

Special features of this year's spring tea sales include: (1) A shift from output determining sales to sales determining output. This has led gradually to a more rational makeup of tea varieties with one variety as the primary one with output of others as well. Developments have been toward the more noted, unique, and high-quality varieties. (2) Multichanneled business, revitalization of urban markets, and reduction and procurements through government channels. In Shaoxing, total procurements through May throughout the city were 177,000 dan for this year's spring tea. This was off 35.78 percent from last year. The tea station at the Zhangji supply and sales cooperative in Shangyu County purchased only 67,000 jin of tea this year--8,300 less than last year--while the village business corporation purchased 90,000 jin. (3) The price of tea leaves has been going up in a steady fashion, with prices for the Zhucha, Chaoqing, and Hongqing varieties up 5 to 10 percent, while tender varieties are up from 50 to 100 percent and top-grade Longjing tea is up more than 160 percent. (4) Export supplies are tight, with shortages of high and low grades of Zhucha and Chaoqing.

12303  
CSO: 4007/430

ZHEJIANG

BRIEFS

FILATURE SILK EXPORTS--As of the end of August, Zhejiang had exported 2,019 tons of filature silk, completing 82.4 percent of the annual plan, an increase of 23 percent over the same period last year, and earning nearly 50 million U.S. dollars in foreign exchange. [Text] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 85 p 2]

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